Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-92-193 *5 October 1992*

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Brazil

President Franco stated that "he will not allow a parallel government to operate," and he rejected the criticism against his new ministers, reports Rio de Janeiro TV. Franco stated that "If any of them shows he is not capable, I will replace him. But no one can make a judgment on the capacity of a minister in less than 24 hours."

Brasilia radio reports that "The new government's economic program will continue with privatization, deregulation, the foreign debt agreement, the fight against tax evasion, and control of public expenses." Planning Minister Haddad said that "a very conservative economic policy will be implemented at the beginning in order to cut the inflationary process."

Rio de Janeiro TV reports that the new president "will implement administrative reforms. The reforms project eliminates special secretariats, splits two of the ministries, and creates three new ministries."

In a three-page document, Economy and Finance Minister Krause and Planning Minister Haddad have outlined 13 points which they consider to be priority, reports Brasilia radio. "There will be no price freeze, regulated prices, dollarization of the economy, or confiscation of funds invested in the financial market. The policy of opening up the Brazilian economy will continue. A tax reform, which will require a more in-depth study, will be discussed, along with the constitutional amendment for 1993." The document also states "that every agreement reached with international financial creditors...will be maintained," the radio adds.

Rio de Janeiro TV reports that the big winner in the municipal elections is the Workers Party, which is leading elections in six capitals, including Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Goiania.

Venezuela

Mexico City NOTIMEX reports that Venezuelan deputies have accused U. S. Ambassador Michael Skol of overstepping his authority after he said that any possible deviation from democracy in Venezuela would be unacceptable in Washington. The Foreign Relations Commission resolution stated "We cannot and must not allow improper remarks that are intended as meddling in Venezuelan politics, not even when defending democracy."

The Bolivarian Liberation Forces, FBL, which two weeks ago attacked labor leader Antonio Rios, has announced that "it advocates a civilian-military insurrection" in Venezuela, reports AFP. AFP also reports that FBL Leader Zacarias has stated that the next targets may be former President Lusinchi, his wife, ex-Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto, and Cecilia Matos.

NOTIMEX reports that on 2 October the Defense Ministry reincorporated 139 officers who participated in February's unsuccessful military coup back into Army ranks.

Nicaragua

On 1 October, the "U.S. Senate approved, by 87 to 12 votes, the foreign aid bill" to Nicaragua for fiscal year 1993, reports Managua TV. "Significantly, the bill includes no special conditions or restrictions on Nicaragua. This clearly indicates the desire of the ample majority in Congress to continue aiding the Nicaraguan Government in its efforts to restructure the country's economy." It is expected that this "clear expression of support from the U.S. Congress can expedite the disbursement of the $104 million in aid corresponding to the year 1992," which is currently being withheld.

Colombia

Santa Fe de Bogota TV reports that President Gaviria proposed the creation of a broad peace council, made up of associations, political parties, the private sector, and the government to design a new strategy for peace.

Cuba

Attorney General Comments on Torricelli Bill

FL0210175492 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] From a legal point of view, the Torricelli Bill is a monstrosity. From a political point of view, it is unacceptable. This was the opinion of Attorney General of the Republic Dr. Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa.

[Begin De la Cruz recording] Of course, this has no legal precedent of any kind, because it is an extraterritorial application of the law, which is not provided for and has no precedents of any kind in the doctrine or legislation of any country. Thus, it has very rightly been described as a legal monstrosity. That is what I can tell you as the most important thing from the legal point of view, in my opinion. From a political point of view, it is of course, one more attempt by the United States in its hope to see the Cuban Revolution overthrown, socialism destroyed in our country, and Cuba once again turned into an American colony. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Comments

FL0310012392 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Cuban Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada has denounced at the United Nations, the extraterritoriality of the Torricelli Bill which attempts to lay down rules for third countries' governments. Alarcon mentioned as an example the bravery of the Mexican Congress' opposition to that bill. Legislators from all Mexican parliamentary groups have classified the bill as monstrous, hostile, and arrogant.

Alarcon added that it is difficult for any government to conduct foreign relations on the basis of decisions approved by other states. The Mexican Congress stated that their rejection [of the bill] reflects the feelings of the Mexican people. [passage omitted]

UK Official Cited

PA0410045592 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] UK Ambassador in Cuba (Leicester Colman) [position as received] stated in Havana that his country will not accept the Torricelli Bill which is aimed at increasing the U.S. economic blockade of that Caribbean island.

In statements to Cuban television, he pointed out that if the bill is passed, it would have no effect in Great Britain because all companies that operate on British territory are subject to British law.

The British ambassador said that if the United States does not want to negotiate with Cuba then that is their decision. He reiterated that London will not allow a U.S. law to have any effect on British companies.

In conclusion, he stated that there are no obstacles to normal trade between Great Britain and Cuba, and expressed his certainty that the rest of the EEC members would react in a similar manner.

Accord Signed With PRC Prosecutor's Office

FL0210121092 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The Offices of the Public Prosecutor of China and Cuba have signed a collaboration agreement. The signers, Chen Minchu, who is a deputy prosecutor from China's Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, who is the Republic of Cuba's attorney general, said they were very pleased to have the agreement coincide with the 43d anniversary of the triumph of the Chinese revolution.

The collaboration agreement includes exchanges of experiences, which, as both officials stressed, will be very useful to both countries.

Spanish Official Urges Release of Dissidents

PA0310035592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1429 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Havana, 2 Oct (EFE)—Sources close to the Spanish Embassy in Havana disclosed to EFE that Manuel Fraga, president of the autonomous Government of Galicia (northeast Spain), has expressed interest to Cuban President Fidel Castro in 79 humanitarian cases that involve approximately 100 Cuban citizens.

The list of cases was presented by Fraga to Castro during his official visit to Galicia this past July, and includes 54 prison release requests for political prisioners, 23 exit permits to leave the island, one temporary travel permit, and a return permit for an exiled person.

Some very well-known, moderate leaning dissidents are included among the prisoners whose release were requested by Fraga. Among them we can mention Manifesto of Harmony [MR] President Rolando Indamiro Restano, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on charges of rebellion; and Sebastian Arcos who currently is awaiting trial for involvement in enemy propaganda.

Other well-known cases include Captain Rafael del Pino, son of the general with the same name who escaped to the United States in 1989; dissident film producer Marco Antonio Abad, who recently won an award in San Jose, Costa Rica; and Jose Luis Pujol, president of the Opening of the Island Movement. All of these persons currently are in prison.

Fraga is also mediating on behalf of some persons who are not in prison but who the government does not allow to leave the island. These persons include Victoria Rojas and her two sons. Rojas is the wife of Major Orestes Rojas who fled to the United States in 1991 aboard a

MiG-23, as well as Nidia Carteya and her four daughters, wife of an intelligence officer who also sought asylum in the United States.

Fraga has not indicated any interest in poetess Maria Elena Cruz Varela, the best known Cuban dissident currently in prison, even though political sources pointed out that Spanish central and autonomous authorities repeatedly have expressed their interest in obtaining her release.

The aforementioned embassy sources also pointed out that their role in the cases is to provide merely a follow up to the situation and that the Cuban Government already has announced its willingness to release nine of the political prisioners on condition that they leave Cuba once they have been released.

Those persons who are expected to be released shortly include Silvio Aguilar, Jose Sarmiento, the Gerardo brothers, David Jimenez, and 72-year-old Higinio Vergara.

Robaina, UJC Delegation Return From Mexico

FL0510005792 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] The Cuban Youth delegation headed by Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], returned to Cuba on the afternoon of 3 October after an 11-day visit to Mexico.

Robaina and his companions, who followed a very busy agenda, visited sites related to the history of Cuba's struggles, and on one of the final days, held a meeting with students and teachers of the Political Sciences Faculty of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. During his visit to Veracruz and [word indistinct] States, Robaina received distinguished visitor certificates in three different cities, held at least five meeting at the highest levels, granted approximately 10 exclusive interviews, and gave a news conference for national and international media.

During the trip to Mexico various Mexican organizations expressed to Robaina their interest in supporting the UJC in its goal of recreating this year, beginning on 26 November, the Granma yacht expedition.

Dominican Republic

Flexibility in Solving Haitian Crisis Urged

FL0210143392 Santo Domingo Cadena de Noticias in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The secretary of foreign relations has urged the parties involved in the Haitian conflict to make their positions more flexible in reaching an agreement that will allow a quick negotiated solution to the crisis that afflicts that neighboring country. Dr. Juan Aristides Taveras Guzman has stated that the Haitians themselves must be the main actors in the search for a solution to the crisis that erupted following the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide a year ago.

[Begin Taveras recording] The Haitians are the ones who must play the principal role, always, because it is a Haitian problem. The powers of the OAS and the United Nations are conditional powers. We must understand this, and that the only thing for us—for them, us, and all the friends concerned about this—to do is to continue to make efforts toward increased flexibility and intelligent action in reaching a peaceful, constitutional, democratic understanding. [end recording]

In answer to questions by reporters from Cadena de Noticias, Secretary of Foreign Relations Taveras Guzman stated that the Balaguer government is working with the OAS and other organizations to find a negotiated solution to the Haitian conflict. However, Taveras Guzman stressed that he trusts the parties involved in the problem will become more flexible in their positions in order to bring about a quick, democratic solution to the Haitian crisis.

[Begin Taveras recording] So, what we can say, finally, is that we want things to move more quickly and (?work) so that improved understanding, flexibility, comprehension, and a greater spirit of generosity will touch the parties that determine the internal life of Haiti, and that through flexibility, they will reach an understanding, an understanding that will satisfy the demand for democracy, that will satisfy and project the constitutional conduct that the Haitian people deserve. [end recording]

Haiti

Deputy Georges Resigns as Chamber Secretary

FL0210162892 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Deputy Pierre Simon Georges submitted his resignation as first secretary in the Chamber of Deputies, following the incident between him and the president of the Chamber, Dr. Alexandre Medard. In a letter addressed to Deputy Alexandre Medard, Deputy Pierre Simon Georges asserted that because of his respect for his deputy colleagues, no matter which political bloc they were from, he felt that he could no longer be the first secretary of such a major institution after the incident that occurred on 25 September. Deputy Pierre Simon Georges severely criticized his colleague Alexandre Medard who, according to him, should no longer remain as head of the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Pierre Simon Georges asks his colleagues in the National Front for Change and Democracy, FNCD, to understand that it is necessary to clear the Lower Chamber of Dr. Alexandre Medard who is not qualified for the function.

One remembers that on 25 September, a major fight took place in the Chamber of Deputies between President/Deputy Alexandre Medard and the first secretary, Deputy Pierre Simon Georges. After getting beat up by

Deputy Medard, the deputy of Camp-Perrin/Maniche, Pierre Simon Georges, was hospitalized in Canape-Vert Hospital for necessary care. [passage omitted].

Resignation Letter Cited

FL0210205392 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Deputy Pierre Simon Georges has resigned from the Bureau of the Chamber a week after the fight that opposed him to President of the Lower Chamber Alexandre Medard. The respect that I have as much for the honorable colleagues, regardless of their political bloc, as for the military institution prompts me to resign, writes the Camp-Perin deputy who is a member of PAIN [National Agricultural And Industrial Party].

However, he severely describes the president of the Chamber as, quote: a tire burner, professional fire-setter, despite holding a diploma in medicine, unquote. He also wishes him good luck in his new boxing career, an allusion to their fight last week. Quote: Continue to beat up deputies, continue to lead the Chamber with your commander's methods; but remember, it is always too much wax that sets fire to the church, unquote This is the conclusion of the letter of resignation signed by Deputy Pierre Simon Georges to the Chamber Bureau.

Corruption Cited as Cause of Economic Woe

FL0210212292 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] The coordinator of the presidential committee, Father Antoine Adrien, has assessed the crisis in the country since the coup d'etat on 30 September 1991. At the political level, the coup d'etat has failed, according to Father Adrien. This failure is due to the resistance of the Haitian people despite the numerous murders perpetrated on the civilian population and despite the repression of journalists, students, and grassroots and socio-professional organizations. The coordinator of the presidential committee also commented on the country's economic situation. According to him, the economic disaster and misery are caused more by monopoly and corruption than by the embargo:

[Begin Adrien recording, in Creole] The country's economy is totally destroyed. The state has become a regime of families which existed under the Duvaliers. As a result of financing the coup d'etat, the millionaires ask for reimbursement in the form of a monopoly on sugar, flour, and cement. Prices are rising uncontrollably. That is the major source of misery in the country, much more than the embargo. The corruption that the 16 December government had begun to control has become even worse. Every day, senators or deputies are denouncing thieves and plunderers in the public administration. The Audit Supreme Court, the only institution charged with controlling state money, is deeply corrupted. No one is investing—not the people, the state, the private sector, nor foreigners. The 10th department sends less money. All state revenue goes to corruption and to pay employees. The state is spending money that does not belong to it. Either it creates money with no backing or it borrows from the bank. Many experts predict bankruptcy for the bank. [end recording]

Decree Issued on Permanent Electoral Council

FL0210205992 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Marc Bazin's government issued a decree dated 28 September summoning the citizens of the communal sections between 4 and 11 October to choose the representatives who will constitute the communal section assembly. This measure, which will lead to the formation of the departmental assembly, is a step toward creation of the Permanent Electoral Council.

Honduran Kidnapper Denied Political Asylum

PA0210154292 Paris AFP in Spanish 1351 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] San Jose, 2 Oct (AFP)—Honduran Orlando Ordonez, who last week kidnapped Luis Fishman, Costa Rican Government and security minister, presumably has suddenly left Mexican territory, local media reported on 2 October, quoting official Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat sources.

Eduardo Araya, Costa Rican deputy government and security minister, learned of Ordonez's departure on 1 October when he approached the Mexican mission to request the kidnapper's extradition.

A Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat official delivered an official note to Araya stating that Ordonez had fled Mexico after he was denied political asylum on 29 September.

Ordonez kidnapped Fishman in San Jose on 22 September, forced him to go to Tegucigalpa on a plane, then released him one day later after obtaining a safe- conduct to Mexico and $100,000 in ransom.

Relations between Honduras and Costa Rica appeared to be getting tangled over the last hours after Fishman insinuated that Monsignor Luis Santos, bishop of Santa Rosa Copan and Colonel Manuel Luna, chief of the Secret Police, had acted as Ordonez's accomplices.

Fishman was allegedly kidnapped together with Luna and Santos, but those two were set free by the kidnapper once they arrived in Honduras.

The three officials allegedly were talking with Ordonez—a former member of the Honduran Armed Forces—about the reappearance of two Hondurans who have been missing for 10 years.

Returns Ransom; Whereabouts Unknown

PA0210185492 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1727 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Government has rejected the political asylum request presented by Honduran citizen Orlando Ordonez Betancourt, who on 23 September kidnapped a high-ranking Costa Rican official.

A short communique issued by the Foreign Relations Secretariat on 1 October did not indicate why Ordonez Betancourt was released or were the Honduran citizen had gone. The aforementioned communique only mentioned that he had left the country.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat said the Government Secretariat has not followed up on the extradition request presented by Costa Rican authorities because Ordonez Betancourt has left Mexican territory.

Before leaving the country, the Honduran citizen asked the Government and Foreign Relations Secretariats to return to the Costa Rican Government the $98,000 that he had taken. The money was delivered to Gustavo Rafael Salgado Ulloa, Costa Rican ambassador to this country.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat, which refused to provide further information on the circumstances leading to Ordonez's release, recalled that the Honduran citizen arrived in Mexico by plane from Costa Rica at the request of the San Jose and Tegucigalpa governments to end the kidnapping incident involving various Costa Rican officials and one Mexican diplomat.

During his stay in Mexico, Ordonez Betancourt remained in the custody of the Government Secretariat "to establish his migratory status."

Ordonez Betancourt presented an asylum request that was rejected because it did not meet eligibility criteria.

On 28 September the Mexican judicial branch rejected the amparo writ presented by Jose Rojo Coronado, Ordonez's attorney, against the Government Secretariat and the Presidency of the Republic for the alleged illegal arrest of the Honduran citizen after his arrival in Mexico. [passage omitted]

* Supreme Court Rules on Former Drug Lands

92WD1060A Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 19 Aug 92 p 30

[Report by Avelino Hernandez Velez]

[Text] The Supreme Court has ruled that a large number of peasants who recently received land grants in the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Veracruz, and Sinaloa must return them because judgments issued in several *amparo* proceedings require that the land be given back to its original owners.

This was announced yesterday by the secretary of agrarian action of the National Peasant Confederation (CNC), Jesus Molina Lozano. He added that the CNC has little say in these matters, and the Supreme Court has the final word.

A large amount of land was confiscated by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) because it was being used to cultivate narcotics rather than food.

Later on, the land was distributed to various land reform groups associated with peasant organizations, which had received information on the requirements from the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform.

Months later, however, the former owners of the land (alleged drug traffickers) won their respective *amparo* proceedings, and it was ordered that the land be taken back from the peasants and returned to the owners.

The CNC leader says that in this case, the peasant organization no longer has a role to play, because it is

acting merely in a representative capacity. Once an adverse ruling is issued, the CNC is limited in what it can do to help.

What the CNC may do in this case is offer these peasants "who got their hopes up" alternative means of earning a living. One way would be to provide loans so that they can obtain agricultural machinery and equipment to use in farming.

The CNC leader admitted that there were errors in distributing the seized land, because under the amendments made to Article 27 of the Constitution, temporary land grants are no longer allowed. If they were made, they would raise expectations that could probably not be realized in the short term.

For this reason, he said, the CNC, as a representative organization, is looking at all possible avenues of appeal. It will try to make maximum use of the provisions of the new law for the benefit of those who are seeking land. In other words, it will exhaust every recourse to continue fighting the land reform battle.

He noted that confiscated land is being returned by peasants under the Supreme Court decision in the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Veracruz.

He indicated that at the next Regular National Congress of the CNC, to be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month, an effort will be made to provide a more favorable response to the peasants affected by the Supreme Court decision.

El Salvador

U.S., UN Officials Visit, View Peace Process

PA0310190692 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] Bernard Aronson, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, stated in San Salvador, his government's willingness to financially support the irreversible peace process in this Central American nation. He said the process is making progress.

The official said the United States has granted $25 million to the Salvadoran Government for the purchase of lands to be transferred to the former combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Armed Forces, and is considering granting other funds. Aronson added that his government has requested that the U.S. Congress study the possibility of pardoning part of El Salvador's foreign debt—no amount specified—which would reduce payments and help to solve the nation's budget problems.

Aronson, who on 3 October concluded a four-day visit to El Salvador, confirmed at a news conference that after meeting with President Alfredo Cristiani, FMLN leaders, and representatives of other sectors, he feels more optimistic than when he arrived regarding the peace process. For the U.S. official, the problem of the transfer of land to the former guerrillas or to its current occupants in the former conflict zones should be resolved in a manner that is reasonable and fair to all.

This topic, one of the principal obstacles to progress in implementing the peace agreements, has been discussed for the past five days by the government and Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general, who also visited El Salvador. Goulding said before departing, that the United Nations will soon present a proposal aimed at solving the land problem. He agreed with Aronson that despite the difficulties that have come up, important progress has been made in the peace process.

Aronson, when questioned on U.S. position regarding the 31 October deadline to conclude the peace process, said the deadline had been established in the agreements signed on 16 January in Mexico and in the agreement signed between the United Nations and the FMLN, not with Washington. He stated his firm belief that the peace process must continue to advance, including the demobilization and all related aspects.

By 31 October, the majority of the over 100 commitments established between the guerrillas and the government should be fulfilled to demobilize [words indistinct] rebels, [word indistinct] eliminating the Armed Forces elite corps, purging officials from the Armed Forces, creating a new police force, and in general, democratizing Salvadoran society. Goulding said the United Nations has been insisting that the dates established be respected, but if the government and the FMLN decide to extend the 31 October deadline, this does not have to be seen as a catastrophe.

Aronson visited several concentration points of the Armed Forces and the rebels in the countryside, commenting that the demobilization is absolutely necessary for the FMLN to continue demonstrating its goodwill and generating trust by turning over its weapons. On 30 September, the rebels suspended the demobilization of the third 20 percent of their combatants as a means of pressure for the land issue to be resolved. Regarding the recommendations of a special Salvadoran ad hoc commission on the purging of the Armed Forces, delivered last month to President Cristiani and to the United Nations, Aronson said the United States has no role in this process, recalling that the Salvadoran Government has agreed to respect them. Aronson added that the United States hopes that that aspect of the agreements, which he labeled as fundamental, is fully implemented.

UN Official Departs, Comments

PA0310035792 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Report by correspondent Wilfredo Cordoba on statements by UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding at the international airport in San Salvador; Goulding in English with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish—live]

[Text] [Cordoba] Right now we are at the international airport where Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general, will issue a report on his visit to El Salvador following his meeting with Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and Salvadoran Government leaders. Mr. Marrack Goulding has expressed initial optimism over the talks and reiterates that both sides have shown political resolve. Here is Marrack Goulding's statement:

[Goulding] When I arrived on 28 September, I told you that the purpose of my visit was to hold extensive talks, both with the government and the FMLN, to help find a solution to the land problem. We held extensive consultations and we gave our opinion regarding land ownership. As everyone knows, this is a very complex problem due to the technical as well as the political problems involved. I am sure this is a problem which can be solved and which can be solved quite soon. I am sure this is a problem that can be resolved within the time that the peace agreements specify. I hope that very soon the United Nations will be in a position to deliver its proposals to the government and the FMLN—proposals that will be just and reasonable.

In addition to discussing land issues, I discussed with the government, the FMLN, and with Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] this

morning, the current state of the agreement implementation in more general terms. I believe that the implementation of the accords is on course. There are problems—there are problems with land, there are other problems, but none of these problems are insoluble, provided there is political will and good faith on the part of all concerned, and I have no doubt that political will and good faith exist. The difficulties that have arisen should not be dramatized.

Everyone recognized from the beginning that the settlement of peace in El Salvador was a complicated process and that the agreed calendar was ambitious. It is important that you ladies and gentlemen of the media not overdramatize any difficulties that have arisen. It is important also that everyone occasionally look back and remember what position this country was in one year ago or three years ago. If you do that you will see that progress truly has been spectacular, dramatic—this is something no one can deny. I am now going back to New York to report to the secretary general on the results of the conversations here, both on the land issue as well as a more general picture.

The verification process will continue under the capable direction of Igbal Riza, working in close cooperation with Copaz, with which it shares the task of verifying compliance of the peace agreements. Copaz and Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] have complementary roles in this very important task. So in conclusion, I would like to restate that I am convinced that both parties have the political will and the good faith to implement these agreements and I am optimistic about the process. Thank you very much. I will take a few questions.

[Cordoba] This was the introductory part of UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding after he met with FMLN and government leaders. He determined that there is full resolve by both sides to comply with the peace accords within the established time. The UN official feels that it is important to keep to the 31 October deadline in compliance with the agreements signed in Chapultepec, Mexico. Marrack Goulding, nevertheless, considered viable that the 31 October date may be exceeded. This would not be catastrophic for the process, the UN official ended. At this moment he is answering questions from the media before departing for New York.

Assembly Leader Comments

PA0210171392 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report by Graciela Melendez]

[Text] Legislative Assembly Vice President Ruben Zamora has said he thinks Bernard Aronson is in El Salvador to ensure the ad hoc commission's recommendations are heeded. Zamora thinks Aronson's visit goes beyond merely diplomatic reasons; he will be involved in two aspects that are essential to the country's peace process: Compliance with the agreements and President Cristiani's implementation of recommendations made by the commission that is evaluating the Army.

[Begin Zamora recording] I think it is alright for the United States—which played such an active role in this war and is responsible to a great extend for its prolongation—to now try to make a positive contribution to end the war. Nobody should reject this; we do not. (?It seems), however, we want to have a sort of daddy in the United States and every time the government has a problem it goes running there to ask him to come restore order. [end recording]

Zamora thinks the presence of U.S. officials should not decrease the role of local social and political forces in the verification of the agreements. The Democratic Convergence leader said political groups represented in the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace [Copaz] will not be able to fulfill their supervisory duties as long as the ad hoc commission report is not public domain.

[Begin Zamora recording] The problem is that the president of Republic's attitude of keeping everything to himself prevents Copaz from carrying out its work. It also creates a problem: We are all beginning to wonder what he is concealing. Could it be he is not willing to comply? Or could it he is only willing to comply with certain things? [end recording]

As for the presence of the UN under secretary general for peace operations, Zamora said it could resolve the delay in the problem of land distribution for former combatants. He thinks the 31 October deadline for dismantling the military structure of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front can not be met. Zamora added a realistic option would be to extend this deadline by two months.

FMLN Notes 'Positive' Results

PA0310043592 San Salvador TCS Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Report by Norma Jimenez]

[Text] Gerson Martinez, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], reported that Bernard Aronson, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, met on 1 October with the FMLN general command to discuss the land problem. According to Martinez the results have been positive:

[Begin Martinez recording] Like Mr. Marrack Goulding, Mr. Aronson is trying to contribute to the success of the peace process to avoid a new crisis. I believe we all sought points of rapprochement to ensure success. [end recording]

Even though Aronson reiterated his country's support of the peace process, the FMLN contends the Salvadoran Government has the last word.

[Begin Martinez recording] President Cristiani signed agreements—agreements to transfer land. The availability of funds is not a precondition to these agreements. The government signed these agreements and the government should responsibly do all it can to comply with them and save this process. [end recording]

The deadline is still 31 October, however, the FMLN leadership said this will depend on the overall peace agreement compliance.

Police Garrisons Established To Combat Crime

PA0410142692 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 92 p 4

[Text] Jose Maria Monterrey, National Civilian Police director, stated that the first six Transitory Assistance Police [Policia Auxiliar Transitoria] [PAT] garrisons were installed and are already operating despite the fact the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] prevented the symbolic inauguration.

During a news conference on 2 October at the Presidential Palace, Monterrey said the inauguration of the posts where the PAT will be operating while the National Civilian Police [PNC] is being established had been organized to take place on 1 October. He added the PNC will be the only body in charge of defending public safety.

Monterrey explained, however, that shortly before they departed for San Agustin, Usulutan where the symbolic ceremony was scheduled to take place, he received a note from Onusal indicating the FMLN was opposed to the ceremony because they did not have prior knowledge of the event.

Even though the ceremony did not take place, the PAT groups have already been installed in several regions that at one time were subject to heavy fighting. These regions include La Palma, Dulce Nombre de Maria, and El Carrizal, all of which are in Chalatenango, where 57 agents have been stationed. In addition, 25 agents have been stationed in Anamoros, La Union, 25 in Santa Elena, and 25 in San Agustin, Usulutan.

Monterrey said the PAT will be spread out in 33 different areas throughout El Salvador where previously there had been armed FMLN members and "security commissions."

The second PAT groups will be ready in approximately 15 days. The PAT 1993 operation budget will be 132 million colones. For the remainder on 1992, the PAT will need nearly 1.5 million colones for equipment.

The PAT will be replaced by PNC members on 31 December 1993.

Monterrey stated: "Every Salvadoran should be confident that our country will be governed by respect for our laws, as well as public order, which will result in ensuring the rights and duties of all citizens."

Monterrey added: "We are taking this initial step with great resolve and in a tenacious effort to make the PNC a reality, which will combat the crime that is destroying Salvadoran society in the former war zones where there is no political-administrative-judicial authority or public security."

He explained that the establishment of the PAT is part of a special temporary system, which proves the government is fulfilling the peace agreements signed in Mexico.

Monterrey urged institutions, friendly countries, and individuals who have offered their economic and professional support to solidify their offers as soon as possible to help establish the PNC.

Union Denounces AID's 'Antiunion Maneuvers'

PA0310201492 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 1 Oct 92 p 24

[Text] Juan Jose Huezo, Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] secretary general, criticized AID for allegedly attempting to destroy the workers movement by urging foreign investors to link their foreign aid to the dissolution of unions.

According to Huezo, AID has conditioned its antiworker demands on the theory that investors need assurances and guarantees to bring foreign capital into the country.

He said, "We are going to report AID's position to world and regional labor organizations such as the International Labor Organization, the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations, and the AFL-CIO." Huezo said it is contradictory that while every company in the United States guarantees labor freedom, AID comes to El Salvador to suppress the legitimate rights of the labor movement under the so-called pretext of guaranteeing foreign investment.

The union leader has not discarded the idea that antiunion maneuvers taking place in El Salvador may have been promoted by AID. These manuevers include the establishment of pro-government associations such as the ones that exist at the Diana, Americana Candy Store, and Adoc companies.

Huezo announced that FENASTRAS is preparing to celebrate Union Day on 31 October to commemorate the workers killed during the past 12 years of war, especially those murdered on 31 October 1989, when a bomb exploded at the organization's former headquarters. The explosion killed 10 workers, including union leader Febe Elizabeth Velasquez. Huezo said they expect to commemorate the complete realization of the peace agreement on the same date.

FMLN Presents Signatures for Registration

PA0310032192 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] on 30 September presented to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE] the books containing the signatures of 6,000 supporters. This was the last requirement for the FMLN to be legalized as a political party.

By presenting to the TSE 24 books containing the signatures of 6,000 supporters, the FMLN fulfilled the last requirement established by the election code for a movement to be legalized as a political party.

The FMLN presented the books after a march that started at the monument to the Savior of the World and ended at the TSE, where they fulfilled the last stage of the legalization process.

[Begin unidentified person recording] We believe that with this presentation we have fulfilled all the legal requirements and we hope there will be no problems or delays in legalizing the FMLN. [end recording]

The legalization of the FMLN as a political party is part of the peace agreements, which allow the FMLN to participate in the election campaign. During the campaining they will propose the reforms that, according to them, the country needs.

[Begin unidentified person recording] We will propose policies to democratize the state, dismantle the different apparatus of the military dictatorship, democratize the civilian society, the economy, and integrate ourselves into the world to be able to truly develop the country in accordance with our own economic capabilities. [end recording]

After the presentation, the only thing pending is the formal notice from the TSE to the FMLN legalizing it as a political party.

Break Down of 1993 Budget Reported

PA0310015492 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Oct 92 p 75

[Text] The Defense Ministry budget for 1993 was reduced slightly, by 35 million colones. The Ministry's expenditures have been estimated on the basis of the number of men under arms permitted by the peace agreements. The budget encompasses the demobilization of and compensation to nearly half the number of military men, the amount by which the Armed Forces will be cut.

Presenting the country's 1993 budget to the Legislative Assembly, Treasury Minister Edwin Sagrera explained that the Defense Ministry's budget was reduced slightly because foreign aid for the Finance Ministry was reduced also. Sagrera said that salaries will continue to he paid to half the Army members in 1993.

The minister said that the Defense Ministry budget for 1993 ranked third, while that of health ranked fourth. He noted that the Health Ministry enjoys the benefit of foreign aid and that this aid, added to the regular budget, results in it being 200 million colones greater than the Defense Ministry's.

The government has allocated 400 million colones for the new institutions that emerged as a result of the peace agreements. This amount is not enough, however, and the budget can be reinforced with aid offered by friendly countries, he said.

The Education Ministry budget will make it possible to create 1,000 teaching positions, which can be added to the 2,500 created in 1992 to reinforce the areas where the government has been absent, Sagrera said. This Ministry's 1993 budget is 1.106 billion colones.

Sagrera said the Finance Ministry expects to collect 1 billion colones from the value added tax [VAT] in 1993. He said the 2-percent cut in VAT will have repercussions in 1993. The Treasury will fail to receive 300 million colones from coffee export taxes.

Social Sector Takes 'Precedence'

PA0210171992 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report by Hilda Quijano]

[Text] For the first time after nearly 12 years, the nation's general budget proposal authorized more funds for education and social issues than for the Armed Forces. The budget proposal, which was submitted by the finance minister to the National Assembly on 1 October, is for more than 7 billion colones.

In being assigned funds, the social sector has taken precedence over other sectors. At least 40 percent of the national budget is earmarked for social issues. More than 1 billion colones has been earmarked for education, 14.5 percent of the total budget.

Public Works has been assigned more than 987 million colones, while approximately 866 million colones have been earmarked for the defense sector. In addition, 730 million colones have been allocated for public health and 256 million Colones have been assigned to the National Police and firefighters.

Approximately 31 million colones were allocated to the housing sector. New institutions such as the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will receive 28 million colones. The Office of the Human Rights Attorney General will receive more than 10 million colones.

Treasury Minister Edwin Sagrera explained the public expenditure distribution for 1993.

[Begin Sagrera recording] Expenditures in the social sector increase from 46 to 49 percent in 1993. This expenditure originates from a larger budget. In other

words, the amounts we are referring to are greater in relative terms and in absolute terms. In accordance with stipulations established in the peace agreements, justice administration increases from 9 percent to 15 percent. Production investment expenditures increase from 14 percent to 16 percent, while defense and public security expenditures drop from 29 percent to 18 percent. [end recording]

The finance minister indicated that the government plans to earmark only 9.56 percent of the general budget for public health because that receives significant donations from foreign sources.

The budget proposal seeks to financing through fiscal revenues and external loans. It also entails funds earmarked for public sector wage adjustments.

[Being Sagrera recording] The budget includes allowances to cover salary adjustments for the various primary units during 1993, in accordance with the wage policy implemented in 1992. [end recording]

Minister Sagrera stated that the government plans to invest 400 million colones in new institutions established in accordance with the peace agreements. He also indicated that the 1993 budget, which surpasses the previous budget by 878 million colones, includes revenues that will cover the 1 million colones owed in foreign debt.

Guatemala

U.S. Statement on Trial Called 'Interference'

PA0310041992 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 2 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] Arturo Hugo Alvarado Perez, public relations secretary of the Presidency, said on 1 October the Guatemalan Government rejects the U.S. Embassy's evident interference in our country.

The U.S. Embassy issued a press communique referring to the first court ruling on Michael Devine's case and deplored that the country's laws and justice are not fully enforced.

Alvarado said: We do not accept that statement because both the court ruling and the Public Prosecutor's appeal strictly abide by Guatemalan penal and judicial laws. Therefore, justice is certainly being enforced.

Following the Public Prosecutor's appeal, jurisdictional courts will be in charge of issuing a definite ruling on the case and their decision will be respected by the executive branch, he emphasized.

Alvarado Perez also said the Guatemalan Government respects other countries judicial systems so it expects reciprocal treatment.

Honduras

Callejas Supports Brazilian Impeachment

PA0210184792 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 1 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] President Rafael Leonardo Callejas referred on 30 September to the temporary impeachment of Fernando Collor de Mello, his Brazilian counterpart, and said that all nations have the right to expect their leaders to walk the straight and narrow.

He termed, as special case, the fact that the Brazilian people believed it was appropriate to let the Legislative Branch make the decision to impeach their president, for reasons that are known by all.

"Normally presidents walk the straight and narrow, but if one strays from the path, then the people have the right to seek that kind of solution," Callejas stated.

The president said: "I think this type of conduct proves the importance of the people's participation in the search for solutions to their problems. This is an option every nation must be prepared to choose."

Callejas said that his government submitted to Congress, necesary constitutional reforms, and that they should at least be discussed by the whole community to prevent acts of corruption in the public administration sector.

"We proposed changing our concept of handling cases of corruption or amoral conduct by public officials, because the government is usually the one subject to investigation in those cases. We want the official to be subject to an investigation instead—and let him prove his innocence," Callejas explained.

The proposal has not been discussed, but he feels confident it will be discussed by the nation, even if it is not approved.

The administration should be allowed to analyze, try, and sentence officials who violate the state's moral code, but this is very difficult given the current state of the law, Callejas said.

The president said an official should personally prove his innocence when he is charged with incorrect actions, corruption, or immoral conduct.

Likewise, according to the president, whoever issues false charges should be prosecuted.

He said the measure is necessary because an official's position is always very fragile, given the prevailing belief among citizens all over the world that officials serve themselves instead of others.

Callejas said he believes this mentality should change. That is why his administration has proposed these essential reforms.

Armed Forces Chief on Structural Changes

PA0210221192 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report by Lucia Alvarado]

[Excerpts] The National Congress has approved reforms to Article 32 of the Armed Forces Law, although certain congressmen oppose the reforms because they will allow Division General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir to continue as chief of the Honduran Armed Forces for three more years.

Gen. Discua has said there will be changes in the military; but he rules out a military uprising during his tenure. Reforms to the Armed Forces law were approved unanimously by the Senior Council of the Armed Forces [COSUFFAA] so this situation should not be politicized, he added.

[Begin recording] [Discua] First of all, this was a decision adopted by COSUFFAA. I asked its members not to politicize the corps or any situation which may arise within the Council because we clearly know the corps is apolitical and obedient and doesn't deliberate issues. I would ask you all not to politicize what is an internal Armed Forces issue.

[Alvarado] Was the Armed Forces decision adopted unanimously?

[Discua] Definitely. It is unanimous.

[Alvarado] One hundred percent?

[Discua] One hundred percent. Let there be no doubt this was a decision adopted by COSUFFAA.

[Alvarado] What other issues were discussed at the COSUFFAA meeting?

[Discua] Well, I always issue instructions to the commanders whenever the Armed Forces have problems. First of all, we talked about the theft of vehicles. Second, we talked about officers who purchase land in Honduras. Third, we talked about the problems which may arise due to constant rain. These are general issues and I issue instructions to all the commanders during the meetings.

[Alvarado] Another issue you may have discussed was military authority.

[Discua] Yes. We discussed.... [pauses] I think we will review it as soon as possible. The example is that all the officers or soldiers who have commited a crime have been arraigned before the appropriate courts. They do not have.... [pauses] I do not think there have been any problems until now. We have a problem in San Pedro Sula, concerning two soldiers who are now in the reserve forces and were hired to protect farms on the north coast. These soldiers have completed their military service. The media always wants to call them former agents or former officers. I think whoever leaves the Armed Forces and becomes a regular citizen is no longer a member of the Armed Forces. Until now, Articles 90 and 91 have been complied with because all the military who commit crimes are turned over to the appropriate courts. While I am chief of the Armed Forces I will make sure all actions that are negative to the corps and military honor will be countered and the culprits will be tried by the appropriate courts.

[Alvarado] General, since you will start a new term, does this rule out the possibility of appointing a defense minister as chief of the Armed Forces?

[Discua] We currently are analyzing this. I might become the commander in chief who precedes a transition period. Anything can happen. It all depends on geopolitical developments in the area and the domestic situation in the country. We must analyze a series of factors consonant with the Armed Forces. I clearly stated that the Armed Forces will experience many reforms in 2000, including structural reforms. We are aware of this and I have stated it clearly to my officers and in COSUFFAA. When I visit the units I always talk about future structural reforms in the Armed Forces.

[Alvarado] Do you endorse the idea of a defense minister as the chief of the Armed Forces?

[Discua] As I said, the Armed Forces will issue a statement in due time.

[Alvarado] Did you expect the reforms to Article 32 to be approved unanimously, meaning there would be no opposition?

[Discua] Leadership is achieved in the Armed Forces by working hard, setting examples, and caring about the corps' problems. That is the only way to achieve leadership roles in the corps. This cannot be done from outside or in meetings outside the corps as some people have implied. [Passage omitted]

[Alvarado] General, will there be any changes in the Armed Forces during your second term? There are reports that several generals would retire.

[Discua] How can this be possible. They have been.... [pauses] we have served 25 years. How can you.... [pauses] that is the worst mistake the Armed Forces has made, meaning wanting to retire officers that are fully capable of remaining in their posts. This is what practically.... [pauses] I will give stability to the corps so officers who have yet to fulfill their term and have the potential may give more to the corps, particularly becuse they have the experience.

[Alvarado] Are you prepared for an eventual coup within the Armed Forces?

[Discua] Rest assured I am prepared, as a soldier, for any situation. As commander in chief, I do not think this will occur. [end recording]

Mexico To Decide Extradition Fate of Kidnapper

PA0310000192 Tegucigalpa Telesistema Hondureno Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has said the Mexican Government is the one to decide whether it accepts the Costa Rican or Honduran request for the extradition of the kidnapper of the Costa Rican security minister, Honduran police colonel, and Honduran bishop. Here is a report by Adolfo Hernandez:

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] Mr. Foreign Minister, could the statements by Luis Fishman, Costa Rican government and public security minister, provoke a crisis in relations between Honduras and Costa Rica?

[Honduran Foreign Minister Mario Carias] No, I hope not. It is obvious that the kidnapping and the dramatic circumstances that surrounded the incident provoked such statements. The case must be clarified as soon as possible. I will establish contact with the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry on 1 October. I have not done so yet but I will do so sometime on 1 October to obtain further information about the nature of the debate that is taking place in Costa Rica. Mr. Fishman is, to a great extent, reacting to accusations and very strong criticism from opposition deputies in the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly.

[Hernandez] To what do you attribute the president's annoyance—he was very upset?

[Carias] Well, I was going to say that on our part, we thought the events were very clear. Mr. Ordonez held Mr. Fishman, Bishop Santos, and Colonel Luna at gunpoint. He kidnapped the three of them, and at one point he also held the Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica.

[Hernandez] We asked the foreign minister which country's extradition request Mexico would accept if Costa Rica files one today. He replied that the Mexican Police and Foreign Secretariat will decide this. Therefore, there will be two requests for the extradition of Orlando Ordonez Betancourt. [end recording]

Costa Rican Allegations Questioned

PA0310005392 Tegucigalpa Telesistema Hondureno Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The Honduran Government began extradition request procedures for the extradition of kidnapper Santos Orlando Ordonez from Mexico. After a closed-door meeting on 1 October between President Callejas, his advisers, the foreign and government ministers, as well as the top military leaders, some progress on the matter was learned. Here is a statement by General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces:

[Begin Discua recording] [words indistinct] is an internal matter of the problem. I have always upheld that he [Ordonez] is a common criminal, since the very beginning I said this. When a criminal gives out information such as he did.... [pauses] Perhaps what could have sparked some interest was the report he gave that there were opportunities to bring back some Hondurans who had been members of the Salvadoran guerrillas. Ordonez also talked about missing persons who reappeared. It is specifically the police who have to investigate this kind of information. The police not only investigate the cases that come up but also investigate any information they receive. In this case it was believed that Ordonez could have some information, but always, from the beginning, under the concept that he was a common criminal. [end recording]

Discua reiterated that the kidnapper is nothing more than a common criminal, with a long criminal record who will be charged with [word indistinct], of retaining of persons, as well as with other charges. The general also labeled as irresponsible, the attitude of Luis Fishman, Costa Rican government and public security minister, who, after accusing Bishop Luis Alfonso Santos and Colonel Manuel Luna, DNI [Department of Investigation] director, of not having been kidnapped, said that they were accomplices of Ordonez.

[Begin Discua recording] To make that kind of allegation is a bit irresponsible, I think we are going to have take.... [pauses] we are going to investigate on our side. The government has to demand an explanation of this matter. It is very dangerous when these kinds of allegations are made by a person of that political level from a brotherly nation. [end recording]

Nicaragua

U.S. Approves Aid Under No 'Special Conditions'

PA0310043892 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Statement issued by the Presidency's Public Relations Directorate in Managua on 1 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The public relations directorate of the Presidency, by official request, hereby reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that on 1 October the U.S. Senate approved, by 87 to 12 votes, the foreign aid bill for fiscal year 1993. This aid includes $190 million for Nicaragua, just as President George Bush originally requested from Congress.

Significantly, the bill includes no special conditions or restrictions on Nicaragua. This clearly indicates the desire of the ample majority in Congress to continue aiding the Nicaraguan Government in its efforts to restructure the country's economy. The government of Violeta Chamorro is happy with, and appreciates this decision and expects that this clear expression of support from the U.S. Congress can expedite the disbursement of the $104 million in aid corresponding to the year 1992.

The disbursement of this amount, currently being withheld, had been scheduled for June 1992.

[Issued] Managua, 1 October 1992.

Officials Discuss U.S. Aid Situation

Pereira Comments

PA0210182792 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] At the conclusion of the economic cabinet meeting on 30 September, the government announced the measures that will serve to maintain economic stability and guarantee credits to the production sector. Finance Minister Emilio Pereira said these measures are in keeping with recommendations by multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. Here are Minister Pereira's statements:

[Begin Pereira recording, in progress] ....and all have acknowledged that the Nicaraguan economic program is on schedule and that its goals have been reached. That there has been a [word indistinct] of the U.S. financing for the third quarter and these institutions have recognized this. We have taken measures to guarantee that over $250 million cordobas are earmarked for the production sector credits for the fourth quarter. Measures have also been taken to keep inflation low, thereby defending the purchasing power of workers. We have enough reserves that we are going to assign in accord with priorities as they come up so that the exchange rate is managed smoothly; that is for the stability of the cordoba, which has cost us so much.

In our coordination with these institutions, which have also been advising us in the past few weeks on how to deal with this lack of resources, they have definitely confirmed their acknowledgment of Nicaragua's economic progress. There is no cause for alarm. I want to repeat, there will be no devaluation, the currency is stable. Those who want to deal in the black market are going to have problems. We have said this many times. [end recording]

Nicaragua has $165 million in reserve to solve the problems that may arise from the delay in receiving the aid. Foreign Minister Erwin Krugger made the following statements: [Begin Krugger recording] When a problem comes up with a donor nation, the other nations.... [pauses] Since they believe—as in Nicaragua's case—in the government program and they support this process, they have told us they are willing to support Nicaragua. Several countries have approached us and they have offered to help should a problem arise with the U.S. aid. We have set up a plan. We were waiting to launch this plan to implement it on 1 October, to start substituting for the delayed funds gradually and to replace what we use from our current reserves. The funds we use will be replaced mainly in light of the flexibility we have in using funds advanced from next year's donations from the cooperation programs of other nations. We hope to obtain total support from the international community so that the democratization and stabilization project can continue to reinforce democracy in Nicaragua. We feel confident. [end recording]

Godoy Comments

PA0210195392 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Telephone interview with Vice President Virgilio Godoy by unidentified station announcer during "The Awakening" newscast—live]

[Text] The country's political and economic situation has worsened over the past few hours. President Chamorro has announced her repudiation of the Legislative Branch, saying that she will not send any bill to parliament nor will she enforce any law that emerges from parliament. Chamorro also announced that as of 1 October, the value added tax will increase from 10 to 15 percent. This means the cost of living has increased.

In the past few hours, the Central Bank president resigned and the cycle during which it would have been possible for the U.S. Government to release the economic aid to Nicaragua has passed. The entire issue is taking the form of a political and economic crisis. I would like to hear the views of Vice President Virgilio Godoy, who is on the telephone. Dr. Godoy, we are listening to you on Radio Catolica's "The Awakening" newscast.

[Godoy] Thank you. Good morning to the listeners of "The Awakening" newscast. A number of events took place on 30 September that show that the country is sliding down a truly dangerous slope. I have observed that the central government—Mr. Antonio Lacayo through Madame President—has heightened the institutional crisis by announcing on the evening on 30 September that the Executive Branch will disavow the Legislative Branch by not executing any law that emerges from the legislature. This almost implies a break in institutional order, which could even lead to a coup d'etat or to a phenomenon similar to Peru's [word indistinct] between the president and the virtual ruler Antonio Lacayo, who has virtually assumed all the presidential powers.

In this case I must also point out that the Supreme Court of Justice has gone along with the game. Instead of assuming the role of a moderator in the conflict between the executive and legislative branches, it has simply sided, rather irresponsibly, with the position of Mr. Antonio Lacayo, who is at odds with the National Assembly president. The situation is growing increasingly worse because in the midst of this conflict, Central Bank President Silvio de Franco Montalban resigned, which means, more or less, that the government's economic policy has failed. If we also take into consideration that the U.S. Government failed to disburse the funds we were expecting, even up to midnight last night,

which means that the economic and monetary stabilization program is virtually coming to an end. This could almost unavoidably lead to two phenomena that we have tried to keep under control so far, but that will soon be difficult to control. First, inflation will almost certainly begin to spiral again and, evidently, monetary parity will undergo changes within the very short term. My prediction is that the Nicaraguan people have ahead of them, a dark and truly costly period and we do not know exactly where it will lead us.

If you add to this that in the area of domestic policy it has been impossible to end the land occupations and problems caused by the minority party, Nicaragua is headed almost directly to a chaotic situation that could lead to an intervention or dictatorship [words indistinct]. This is how I see things now, but I am prepared to examine any new events that may emerge. There are reports that more resignations are expected; resignations that have been expected, more or less, since the (?midlevel crisis) at the Finance Ministry, which has now been shaken by the resignation of the government's highest ranking economic official, the Central Bank president.

Dr. Silvio de Franco guaranteed, in many ways, that the country's economy would be managed in a less aggressive and dangerous manner. His absence represents new risks for the Nicaraguan Government's leadership.

Economist Comments

PA0310212992 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] The government will collect more than $3 million during the last quarter of the year by implementing the fiscal measures adopted as a result of the suspension of U.S. aid.

Economist Mario Alegria, director of the Nicaraguan Institute for Research and Social Studies, made a broad analysis of the impact that those measures will have on industry, commerce, and the working class.

[Begin recording] [Alegria] It is very important to note the effect that this increase will have, particularly in the industrial sector, which consumes a lot of energy. According to statistics, it consumes more than 30 percent of the overall demand. This means that an increase in costs logically will result in higher prices, because the industrial sector will transfer the increase in electricity rates to the price of products. In our opinion, the working class and majority of Nicaraguans will be affected most.

In addition, although we do not have exact figures on the demand or consumption of telephone service, based on information obtained from the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, that institution will collect a little more than $100,000 a month as a result of the increased rates.

In sum, the state will collect appproximately $1 million per month from the increase in the value added tax and the incorporation of that increase to the electricity and phone bills. In other words, we believe the state will collect approximately $3 million during the last quarter of the year. This will represent approximately three percent of the $104 million retained aid for Nicaragua, which is not a significant amount.

We believe that unless Nicaragua reaches an agreement with the United States in the next three months, by January we will have to implement more restrictive economic measures. In other words, we will have to review the 1993 budget, and as we know, it will be necessary to reduce public expenses even further. This is dangerous, not only [2-second break in reception] but also because there will be less resources assigned to public investments. Public investments are fundamental and necessary to create the structures for economic growth.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us more about the effects of those measures on workers? As you know—and you mentioned it—the working class will be affected most. How will the increase in the price of food, clothing, shoes, and so forth affect workers?

[Alegria] I do not think domestic food production will be affected as much as other basic services. For example, the textile industry will transfer its production costs to the price of its products, which means that the price of textile products and clothing will increase. Logically, this will affect the workers' salaries. The strategy is increasing taxes and maintaining or stabilizing salaries. This is precisely the logic in this strategy. Nevertheless, workers will experience a negative effect on their salaries, because as I said, the industrial sector will [words indistinct] and will have to transfer those costs to the price of its products. In the long run, consumers will have to pay higher prices for those products.

[Reporter] You mentioned the industrial sector. What will the effects on commerce be?

[Alegria] Commerce will experience collateral effects. The increase in costs will reduce the purchasing power of salaries. Commerce currently is going through a period of recession; in other words, the volume of sales has dropped. These measures will cause sales to drop even more, and will further affect commercial activities. We have seen that although the government has tried to reduce contraband, the increase in taxes will foster contraband. In order to survive this economic recession, merchants will have to resort to inadequate actions, such as channeling merchandise through illegal means as contraband.

[Reporter] You mentioned there could be more restrictive measures next year if the aid does not arrive. What type of measures?

[Alegria] Those measures will have to take certain parameters into consideration, such as production. We

have been saying this—and recently sustained it in a panel—that we disagree with Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo who is very optimistic and has said that there will be economic growth. There definitely is no possibility for economic growth. because although agricultural activities increased this year, our economy was affected by the fall in the price of coffee, sugar, and other main export products on the international market. Hence, we do not foresee any economic growth. [end recording]

FSLN Communique on Austerity, Torricelli Bill

PA0410143192 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Oct 92 p 1, 10

[Communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate in Managua on 2 October]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate discussed the following issues during its 2 October 1992 meeting:

The delay in the delivery of the financial support promised by President Bush to the Nicaraguan Government is a matter that should make those who favor a policy of concessions to the detriment of the interests of the fatherland to think carefully and rectify their position. History, as well as current events, demonstrate the need to promote stable and cooperative relations with the United States to enhance the national reconciliation and social pacification process.

The temporary economic measures announced by the Nicaraguan Government will pass on the cost of the crisis to the consumers and producers and are threatening the job security of those people who still have a job. The FSLN National Directorate appeals to the government to soften these measures and to take steps that would result in savings and austerity. The FSLN National Directorate also appeals to the government to struggle against corruption and deals involving government institutions.

We know the contents of the letter from President Violeta Chamorro to FSLN Secretary General Daniel Ortega regarding the illegal attitude assumed by the president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua.

The FSLN Directorate has supported the decisions adopted by the president regarding the Supreme Court mandate enforcing compliance with a legal ruling on the illegal activities of the president of the National Assembly.

The FSLN National Directorate hereby urges the deputies of the parties of the National Opposition Union alliance to struggle in favor of strengthening and showing respect for the state of law so that courts of justice may be respected and the Supreme Court of Justice obeyed, so that no more spurious minority meetings are conducted by the president of the National Assembly. Such meetings weaken the legislative branch and oppose the Constitution and the stability of the nation.

The FSLN National Directorate rejects and condemns the Torricelli Bill to extend the economic pressure on the people of Cuba. With this policy, the United States is acting against the human rights of a whole nation that is already suffering.

Next week this law will be sent to President Bush for his approval. This would be a good opportunity for the U.S. president to veto the Torricelli Bill and to change his policy of confrontation for one of dialogue, thus sparing the Cuban people more suffering.

The FSLN National Directorate hereby acknowledges that the 135 U.S. congressmen who voted against that bill show the political will of those who share the opinion that it is necessary to suspend the blockade and to promote negotiations between Cuba and the United States.

The Sandinists ratify our gratitude and our solidarity with the people, government, and party of Cuba, who generously and unconditionally helped the Nicaraguan people during their most difficult moments.

[Issued] Managua, 2 October 1992
[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

Cesar on Continuing Work; Notes Phone Tap

PA0310005792 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar stated on 2 October that the Assembly will continue to work normally, despite the statements by President Violeta Chamorro on 30 September that she will not sanction the laws approved by the legislature. The president stated she will not sanction the laws approved by the Assembly, unless it respects the ruling issued a few weeks ago by the Managua Court of Appeals.

Cesar stated that if President Chamorro officially notifies him about her 30 September statements, this would deepen the institutional crisis the country is experiencing.

[Begin Cesar recording] Someone told me that on 1 October [words indistinct] I am going to refer to the same thing. At approximately 1500 on 1 October, I received a call on the Assembly presidency telephone from U.S. Senator Robert Dole, who is the leader of the Republican senators. I was not expecting this call. Sen. Dole already had received a copy of the letter that I sent on 29 September denouncing to 30 parliaments of the world, the threats that we were receiving. He wanted to confirm with me the situation we were facing. Of course, I told him the truth about the interference of the Executive and Judicial Branches in Assembly affairs, as well as the attempt to suffocate the Assembly economically. I told him that these measures were in full gear and that there was no indication a change was going to take place.

I, however, recall that this private call to my office, which other legislators did not even know about, was commented on in great detail by a government official. This means that my telephone here at the National Assembly has been tapped [words indistinct] after taping the telephone report on conversations. This is something very serious that I am going to report to the office of Sen. Dole. I will tell him that our conversation was tapped. [end recording]

Panama

Linares on Canal Defense, Constitutional Reforms

PA0410035792 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 3 Oct 92 p 16b

[By Orlando Mendieta C.]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has announced that the constitutional reform which eliminates the Army does not constitute a violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties signed between Panama and the United States in 1977. The foreign minister's statement is contained in a note, which he sent to the Legislative Commission, analyzing the constitutional reforms.

Linares said, according to Article IV of the treaties pertaining to the protection and defense of the canal and the provisions therein, both Panama and the United States are committed to protect and defend the interoceanic waterway. The diplomat said this article is interpreted to mean that the participation and action of each country will depend exclusively on what their respective constitutions determine.

In this sense, Linares explained that any changes to the national Constitution, as a result of future reforms, will determine the new method of participation and responsibility in the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

Linares' explanation was made in the middle of government preparations for the referendum on 15 November, when the people will decide whether or not the constitutional reforms are approved. One of the reforms calls for the elimination of the Army in Panama.

Attorney General's Office Releases Frozen Funds

PA0310142492 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 1 Oct 92 p 8C

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Text] The Attorney General's Office has released $12 million deposited in bank accounts that were frozen after it was suspected that they contained money belonging to the Cali Cartel.

The accounts were frozen following the so-called Calico Operation carried out between Panama and Luxembourg. The European state sent several Colombians to trial after they were accused of laundering money.

A legislative source revealed most of the account holders, who could not be accused of using their accounts to launder money because of a lack of evidence, hired former Attorney General Efrain Villareal as their lawyer.

Since 1967, 467 accounts, in which $61 million had been deposited, have been seized. However, $38 million have already been returned to the account holders.

One week ago, drug officials complained that their U.S. counterparts do not provide the necessary evidence to keep frozen some bank accounts that are presumably used for illegal activities.

Divisions Cause Transportation Strike Failure

PA0310011592 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 92 p 1A

[Report by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Divisions within the transportation leadership caused the 30 September 24-hour national strike to be less successful than its organizers expected, and resulted in support of only 50 percent of support throughout the national territory.

The strike, which was called primarily by old-time leaders who still lead unions such as the Panamanian Central Organization of Transportation Workers, CPTT, the Union of Public Transportation Drivers, Sicotrac (Antonio Ferrer), and the National Federation of Taxi Cooperatives, Fenacota (Franz Wever, Marco Gonzalez, and Espiritu Restrepo), was undermined by the belligerence of the National Transportation Council.

While some groups finally identified with Eliseo Alvarez, president of the Legislative Assembly's Communication and Transportation Commission, who is promoting a bill for a public transportation law, a new dissident group headed by Gregorio Pena supported the government and justice minister.

LA PRENSA correspondents noticed that the strike was 70 percent effective in the capital, affecting normal activities in the public sector, business establishments, and some schools and factories, as workers and students had difficulties reaching their jobs or schools on time.

In the interior of the country, the strike had no effect in La Chorrera, but was successful in Capira and nearby districts. In Colon Province, buses on the Panama-Colon route did not run and some taxi unions participated in the strike. Activities were normal in the Provinces of Veraguas, Los Santos, and Herrera.

Divisions were also obvious in Chiriqui. The Panama-David route buses did not join the strike, while other organizations belonging to the Industrial Federation of

Transportation Workers in Chiriqui supported the movement. Selective transportation in Changuinola decided to join the strike, while transporters in Cocle were divided.

In the afternoon, after Sicotrac and Fenacota leaders realized the strike would not have the desired effect, they decided to tour various bus and taxi terminals to "convince" undecided members to support the strike, which according to them, was aimed at obtaining benefits for transporters.

A group headed by Franz Wever and Marco Gonzalez, among others, temporarily blocked access to Ricardo J. Alfaro Avenue and then headed to the Finance Ministry, the Chamber of Commerce, and finally to the Commerce Ministry, to protest the government's "interference."

Commentary Notes Status of Reverted Properties

PA0210193192 Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Thirteen years have passed since a broad part of the canal area that was under U.S. jurisdiction began to be reverted to our country in accordance with the canal treaties.

When the canal treaties were signed, the idea was sold that this national patrimony would be used for the best social benefit, although the gluttony of those in power at the time was soon in evidence. Houses that were formerly the residences of the so-called Zonians were delivered as political gifts, while valuable installations were devoured by the military monster. This, of course, was done based on the aphorism that those were military zones used in defense of the canal and that they were transferred under the same criteria to those who, according to the treaties, would be responsible for military protection of the canal.

Some of the reverted properties began to deteriorate, the railroad facilities turned to junk, as did the criteria of using the reverted areas for the best social benefit. Thirteen years have passed since the first property was reverted, and we are only eight years from the date when the Panama Canal and other territories and installations in the country will be totally reverted to Panama.

We still lack a truly defined policy that will enable the nation to make the best use of this Panamanian patrimony, and our concern increases tenfold because of a possible political misappropriation of that economic wealth, which is capable of supporting the Panamanian nation's future.

Now is the time to reflect and analyze what we have done, failed to do, and what we have failed to plan and should plan, so the irreversible reversion process is truly beneficial to the Panamanian nation instead of simply representing political booty or an enormous pie to feed powerful people's gluttony.

Argentina

Menem Renews Criticism of Cuba's Castro

PY0310130492 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem today said that a "tremendous dictatorship" reigns in Cuba. Menem added that the capture of a "criminal terrorists" such as Abimael Guzman "in no way justifies" the exceptions imposed by Alberto Fujimori on Peruvian political system.

During a news conference with German journalists, Menem renewed his criticism of Fidel Castro's regime, saying that "some people think that I am obsessed with the issue, but it is not so [words indistinct] I think."

Menem said: "Cuba has been living under a tremendous dictatorship for the past 33 years," adding that "there is no liberty or democracy there." Menem thus reiterated his criticism of one of the few communist systems still in effect in the world.

Asked by German reporters to review the Latin American political situation, Menem said the capture of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman was a "victory" for Fujimori, adding, however, that "you cannot confuse things" and maintained his position of favoring Peru's institutional restoration.

Asked about the suspension of President Fernando Collor as Brazilian president, Menem said that, without commenting on what the Brazilian Congress might decide, the conflict has "a positive aspect."

"In other times these things were defined by a coup d'etat but what happened with President Collor in Brazil today is an indication of Latin Americans' current respect for constitutional mechanisms," Menem said.

Cavallo Affirms Importance of Mercosur

PY0510023892 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 92 Section 2 p 10

[Text] Supporting the continuity of the River Plate Basin Development Fund (Fonplata) and a decision that this organization will be the one to implement the Paraguay-Parana Waterway Project, [Economy] Minister Domingo Cavallo noted that Argentina has ratified the importance of the Mercosur [Common Market of the South] integration in order "to distinguish ourselves as an economic bloc before the world."

While lecturing at the Eighth Fonplata Special Meeting, held at the National Bank, Cavallo said our country acknowledges the fact that Fonplata "has implemented proposals raised by the governments through technical and financial cooperation that promoted the River Plate Basin's harmonious development and physical integration."

Quoting President Menem, the minister stressed: "It will be an artery through which the fresh blood of five nations that have committed their destiny in an integration process will circulate."

Cavallo added that the Paraguay-Parana waterway emerges as the integration process' "most important global project because it links five countries of this region and will promote renewed dynamism in the River Plate Basin's relations."

Fonplata is made up of Bolivia and Mercosur's member countries, namely Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Envoy Criticizes Trade Terms Within GATT

PY0310224592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 92

[By Paloma Caballero]

[Text] Geneva, 1 Oct (EFE)—Argentina today criticized the United States and the European Community (EC) for their wheat subsidy policy, and demanded participation in the negotiations aimed at settling the confrontation over oilseeds by those two powers.

At a GATT meeting that ended in Geneva today, Argentina supported a U.S. proposal to create an arbitration team that will make a binding decision on this last matter.

Argentina also proposed an amount to be considered as equivalent to the damage caused by the EC, but it opposed the policy of Washington and Brussels on subsidizing wheat exports.

Argentine Ambassador to the GATT Juan Archibaldo Lanus supported Australia's claim over the increased subsidies paid on U.S. and EC wheat exports "which distort the international market."

"Even though it is not a new evil, the time has come for taking action aimed at reverting the situation and at beginning the settlement of the wheat subsidy problem, which reached almost inconceivable levels over the past two decades," Lanus said.

The ambassador charged that "such unfair practices have the only objective of increasing the participation in world trade of the countries which grant subsidies and which thus sell the large surpluses obtained under protectionism and under domestic support prices, which do not reflect market indicators."

"Ignoring the consequences of such practices on the economies of the countries that pay no subsidies will seriously damage the efforts to liberalize farm product trade and will impair the credibility of the multilateral system," he added.

The increasing importance of the conflict between the EC, the United States, and other countries over the

increased EC subsidies and their repercussions on Argentine sales led Lanus to ask for the creation of a special group to establish Argentina's rights in the negotiations over soybeans and soybean cakes.

"Such exports to the EC are a major part of Argentina's total exports, while the EC has recognized only the fact that Argentina is its main sunflower cake supplier," Lanus said.

He added that in the 1989-91 period, "the concessions renegotiated by the EC amounted to 15 percent of total Argentine exports, while the EC purchased 62.45 percent of Argentina's total production in this area."

"Regarding soybeans and soybean cakes, the products for which Argentina asks for recognition of its rights as main supplier, EC purchases accounted for 78 percent of Argentina's total soybean exports and almost 51 percent of soybean cake exports," Lanus said.

Even though the GATT Council today did not create the proposed group, Lanus had the initiative registered. At the next council meeting, due to be held on 4 November in Geneva, the group will be automatically created unless there is specific opposition to it.

"We have always advocated a negotiated settlement for the conflict, but if it cannot be achieved in the short term, GATT mechanisms like work groups, panels, or special groups should be used," Lanus said.

Argentina supported a U.S. request for a neutral arbitration group to establish the amount of the damage caused by the increase of subsidized EC exports and that—according to the rules of the GATT, of which all interested parties are members—the EC will have to compensate for.

The United States has estimated the damage at $2 billion caused to the main affected countries (United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay). The EC, however, recognizes only $400 million. Lanus told EFE that the damage caused to Argentina alone amounts to $400 million.

Rico Plans To Seek Presidency in 1995

PY0310194992 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1508 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] Mar del Plata, 3 Oct (TELAM)—Aldo Rico, top leader of the Movement for Dignity and Independence (Modin), has confirmed that he "will run for deputy for his movement in next year's elections and I hope to become president of the nation in 1995."

The former military man, who will disclose his political program at a public rally, called himself "a moderate realist" and criticized President Carlos Menem for "ruling through decrees."

Rico guaranteed that his party "is growing in Buenos Aires Province and throughout the rest of the country. We already have party status in eight electoral districts, three more than required by law to become a national party, but we will not take any official steps toward obtaining recognition until we have established ourselves in Cordoba and Santa Fe Provinces."

Speaking about economic matters, the former "painted face" military officer said: "Restrictions must be set on economic groups, that is where the state must step in, to establish checks and balances."

Painted Faces Hold First Public Meeting

PY0410220392 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Oct 92 p 4

[From the "Argentina in Brief" column]

(Text) (NA)—The Carapintadas held their first public meeting in Buenos Aires under the name of Movement for Ibero-American Integration and National Identity (MINEII) yesterday. Military specialist Norberto Ceresole said that although the invitation to meet was made by the Summa Foundation and signed by Santiago Carhill, the actual organizer of the movement is ex-Captain Gustavo Breide Obeid. The captain is currently being held at Magdalena military prison with former Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin and other ex-military officials convicted of the Army uprising of December 3, 1990.

Brazil

President Franco Defends Cabinet Appointments

PY0410033692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] President Itamar Franco held a long news conference before voting today. The president rejected the criticism against his new ministers, he questioned the concept of modernity, and said he will not allow a parallel government to operate.

The president said he called on economists and well-known professionals to direct the economy, but they did not accept the invitation.

[Franco] "I will not give names. It would not be proper. But they know I invited them. They can reveal that I invited them if they desire to do so."

[Unidentified reporter] Why didn't they want to accept, Mr. President?

[Franco] "Some of them could not—they had other commitments. Some professionals understood it was only a temporary position. Then I decided to chose a political man, a capable man, who will surprise everyone."

The president did not like the reaction of some in the economic circles against the new finance minister.

[Franco] "The market must understand that it cannot tell me what to do. I said before that the stock market will not tell me who must be the economy minister. The stock market will not tell me what to do."

The president said he will make changes if necessary.

[Franco] "If any of them shows he is not capable, I will replace him. But no one can make a judgment on the capacity of a minister in less than 24 hours."

President Itamar Franco questioned the concept of modernity:

[Franco] "I wonder if modernity means to defend foreign interests or Brazilian interests."

The president said he does not have ties with any economic sector and that interest groups will not dictate rules in his government.

[Franco] "No economic group can claim to have given me the Vice Presidency or the Presidency. I do not have ties with any economic group. They will not dictate rules to the president."

President Itamar Franco said he will be the acting president until the end of President Collor's trial by the Senate, adding that he will not allow a parallel government to operate.

[Franco] "I am not going to govern as a temporary president. I will not permit any parallel government. I will not permit groups of resistance against me in Brasilia."

Regarding the IMF, Franco said the country wants social progress.

[Franco] "I talked to the IMF. I told Mr. Camdessus that mine will be an effective interim presidency. I told Mr. Camdessus that he had to understand that Brazilian society is full of demands. This society demands and wants social progress."

The president reiterated that foreign commitments will be fulfilled.

[Franco] "Brazilian international commitments will be fulfilled. They will be supervised by the Federal Senate and its technical commissions."

Highlights of New Economic Program Released

PY0310132092 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] According to a communique released to the nation, the Itamar Franco government's economic program will be based on eight major topics. In order to reverse the rising inflation rate, the program will advocate negotiated solutions between the government, workers, and businessmen instead of confiscation, freezes, indexation, or dollarization. The other guidelines will preserve ongoing reforms like the fiscal adjustment and the opening and modernization of the economy.

The new government's economic program will continue with privatization, deregulation, the foreign debt agreement, the fight against tax evasion, and control of public expenses.

The new government intends to negotiate a system of pre-established prices in order to counter the indexation of the economy in the activities of nonregistered areas.

Planning Minister Paulo Haddad said that a very conservative economic policy will be implemented at the beginning in order to cut the inflationary process. Haddad justified the split of the current Economy Ministry into the Planning Ministry and the Economy and Finance Ministry. He said that the merger of those areas created a super-ministry that disregarded planning, which is essential for the economy.

Government Implements Administrative Reforms

PY0310024392 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The new president will implement administrative reforms. The reforms project eliminates special secretariats, splits two of the ministries, and creates three new ministries.

The Economy Ministry will be split in two: the Economy, Finance, and Administration Ministry and the Planning and Coordination Secretariat.

The Transport Ministry will also be split in two: the Communications Ministry and the Transport Ministry.

Two ministries are being enlarged: The Labor Ministry will also take care of sports, and the Agriculture Ministry will from now on be called the Ministry of Agriculture, Supply, and Agrarian Reform [Ministerio de Agricultura, Abastecimento, e Reforma Agraria].

The Welfare Ministry [Ministerio do Bemestar Social] will replace the Social Action Ministry.

Old special secretariats will now become the Culture Ministry, the Science and Technology Ministry, and the Regional Integration and Environment Ministry.

In order to coordinate the president's relations with Congress, the project recreates the Civilian Household Office.

The ministries area in Brasilia will be too small to hold all the new ministries created by Itamar Franco's administrative reform. There are only 19 premises in this area, and we will need 20 premises to hold all the ministries. In the next few days the team that is conceiving the administrative reform will define the situation of important second-level organs, such as the Strategic Affairs Secretariat and the Federal Police Secretariat.

It is still impossible to know how the future government will function, but the nominated ministers already know where to begin.

[Begin recording] [Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoso] I will place much more emphasis on foreign trade and the issue of Latin American integration.

[Justice Minister Mauricio Correa] The Itamar Franco government justice minister will fight corruption with vigor. This is the post-CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] and post-impeachment culture. [end recording]

Economy Minister-Designate Seeks Consensus

PY0210175492 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] [Announcer] There are no magic solutions. This is the way the economy and finance minister-designate [Gustavo Krause] presented his ideas, saying he hopes to act with a political consensus. The economy and finance minister-designate, along with Planning Minister-designate Paulo Haddad, presented a document with the Itamar Franco administration's initial proposals.

[Begin recording, in progress] [Haddad] ... a reassessment will be made of all projects of approved expenditures since the beginning of public disclosures that led to the establishment of the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] that culminated with the current impeachment process.

[Krause] I want to make it clear to you gentlemen that, because there are no wizards around or magic ideas capable of allowing the economy minister to be nominated for the Nobel prize, actions will have to be based on a minimum political consensus. I want to make it clear that this political consensus represents an offer by the political parties. I would say this offer not only concerns the Itamar Franco administration, but represents an offer and a commitment to the society that took to the streets, to all of us who were on the streets, championing these democratic ethics. [end recording]

[Announcer] There are some outstanding points in the document released by the two ministers-designate: the necessity to implement a fiscal adjustment, the improvement of the privatization program, and the assertion that there will be no dollarization of the economy.

We have more information from Brasilia. Journalist Alexandre Garcia will report from Planalto Palace live.

[Garcia] I will attempt to respond to some questions arising from Joelmir's [Betting, an economy commentator from Rede Globo Television] bloc and to everyone's curiosity in Sao Paulo and abroad with regard to the economy minister-designate's profile.

Well now, he was not suggested by anyone to become economy minister. He was supposed to be interior minister. He is not linked to economic groups. He knows the tax area and fiscal adjustment very well, which is tantamount to a cut in public expenditures. He is against an overextended [gigantismo] state. He does not have any experience in the foreign area. He assigns priority to fiscal reform. He represents a guarantee of dialogue with Congress because he is a deputy. To conclude, his ideological position is social liberalism.

Krause Interviewed

PY0410221192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO Economy Section in Portuguese 3 Oct 92 p 29

[Interview with Economy Minister-designate Gustavo Krause by Ricardo Amaral, Nelson Torreao, and Jose Negreiros at Planalto Palace in Brasilia on 2 October]

[Text] [O GLOBO] When did you learn that you would become economy minister and not regional integration minister as predicted?

[Krause] I was summoned to hold talks with [Pernambuco] Governor Joaquim Francisco [Cavalcanti] on the evening of 1 October. He told me the president was willing to conduct a post swap ,and shortly thereafter I received the invitation from [President] Itamar [Franco] himself. I admit that I did not expect this, and I am asking you to give me the benefit of surprise.

[O GLOBO] How did the talk with President Itamar fare?

[Krause] I pondered the impact that my name might have caused: I am not an economist—neither an entrepreneur nor a Sao Paulo resident. To many people, I am an illustrious stranger, although there are many illustrious strangers. He firmly stuck to the appointment and I perceived that it was a bold gesture, one affirming his presidential office. Then I told him that the possibility of implementing a parliamentary system test was growing. I perceived that I would be able to work with the concept of a political administration. I am a congressman and I do not understand any other way of implementing economic measures but through negotiations and congressional approval. The president is an excellent listener.

[O GLOBO] How will you participate in this parliamentary system test?

[Krause] I will begin by talking to the presidents of the hegemonic parties in Congress who are willing to discuss solutions for Brazil. I also will talk to those congressmen who have leadership roles in the plenary independent from the party hierarchy. There is an imbalance in the administration that must be solved. The executive branch has many responsibilities and little power when compared with Congress. This can be corrected with a parliamentary system or with a political scheme controlled by Congress.

[O GLOBO] What proposal will the new administration raise in Congress?

[Krause] Undoubtedly, an emergency fiscal reform. And I believe there are political conditions for negotiations on a more realistic basis. Society is demanding quick responses. And society demonstrated its capacity for participation in the streets. This is a new political datum that must influence economic activities.

[O GLOBO] You have the reputation of being a fiscal champion [fiscalista], a great tax collector. Will there be any increases in the tax rate?

[Krause] An increase in tax rates does not always represent a solution. In the Pernambuco Finance Secretariat we had positive experiences with group tax agreements. We negotiated with some sectors, especially those firmly engaged in tax evasion, such as meat, rice, bean, and flour distributors. We offered them a real reduction in tax rates with the threat of decimating [dizimar] them if they failed to comply. Excellent results were achieved.

[O GLOBO] Will your policy, then, be one of fighting tax evasion?

[Krause] Society itself created an exceptional atmosphere for a policy to fight tax evasion. Recent events linked to the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] investigating PC [Paulo Cesar Farias] demonstrated that this represents an ethical imperative, an unimpeachable demand.

[O GLOBO] There is a trend in Congress to simplify the tax system, and its most radical expression involves a single tax proposal. What do you think of this proposal?

[Krause] I do not want to present my own ideas already because they might represent an obstacle to a consensus. Nevertheless, I am somewhat afraid of oversimplification. At this moment, I am more concerned about seeking joint activities at the three levels of administration (federal, state, and municipal), seeking efficiency in the collecting system. This can only be achieved through bureaucracy's zeal.

[O GLOBO] The federal administration also is included in your ministry's field. What do you intend to do to improve the Brazilian bureaucracy?

[Krause] In my field we already have a fairly efficient bureaucracy, but we can seek something even better: a citizens bureaucracy [burocracia cidada], a concept opposed to the state bureaucracy. The public servants' body is branded, like a genetic code, by the type of state that it serves. When he was sentenced in Nuremberg for his crimes, Nazi Rudolf Hess said something emblematic: "I was an exemplary public servant." From the viewpoint of an assassin state, he actually was one. Society requires a new bureaucracy. I am giving my full support to a project for an autarkic federal Revenue Department, for example.

[O GLOBO] Does that project also include an independent Central Bank, a proposal raised by President Itamar when he was a senator?

[Krause] We do not have a definition on this issue, but this is the intention of the proposal's conception. After all, it is something that depends on Congress' willingness.

[O GLOBO] How will you coexist with the so-called spendthrift ministers?

[Krause] There is nothing more limited than revenues since there is no unlimited budget. Likewise, there is no principle that is more efficient than the following one: Only spend what is collected.

[O GLOBO] Do you intend to keep second-rank people from the current team such as Luis Antonio Goncalves and Dorothea Werneck?

[Krause] We still have not made any decision in this regard, but, as I already have said, the Economy Ministry bureaucracy is fairly efficient. And, because we are testing a parliamentary system, it must be remembered that the existence of a stable and efficient bureaucracy is one of the principles of a parliamentary system.

Economy, Planning Ministers' 13-Point Program

PY0310034792 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Report by correspondent Mayr Lucy Vilela from Planalto Palace]

[Text] In a three-page document, Economy and Finance Minister Gustavo Krause and Planning Minister Paulo Haddad have outlined 13 points which they consider to be priority. They are:

There will be no price freeze, regulated prices, dollarization of the economy, or confiscation of funds invested in the financial market. The policy of opening up the Brazilian economy will continue. A tax reform, which will require a more in-depth study, will be discussed, along with the constitutional amendment for 1993.

A priority topic now is the emergency fiscal adjustment that should go into effect as early as next year.

The new economic team also plans to establish a general permanent auditing system for the executive branch itself, to prevent acts of corruption. The document states that privatization and deregulation programs will be maintained and furthered.

The document also states that every agreement reached with international financial creditors on the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt will be maintained.

The new leaders of the economic team plan to review all projects now under way, especially those approved since the public revelations that provoked the installation of the congressional investigating committee which culminated in the current impeachment process.

Krause stated that the new economic team is not considering any magic formula, but rather emphasized that it will be essential for everyone to participate in this effort.

[Begin Krause recording] In administering the economy it is not possible to dispense with a joint effort by the federal government, state governments, municipal governments, economic agents, and Congress. [end recording]

For his part, Haddad noted that the new economic team will have an unenviable task in trying to reverse the economic recession and stagnation affecting the entire nation.

[Begin Haddad recording] We believe that, despite the efforts that have been made up to now, we are inheriting a stagnated economy, in deep recession, with a steadily rising inflation rate and, especially, with the National Treasury in a rather shaky situation. In addition, we will have to work with a public sector that is currently disorganized and psychologically demoralized in discharging the essential tasks of the state. [end recording]

Krause announced that contacts will begin on Monday with political leaders, businessmen, and workers to negotiate the goals established by the government. He said that the watchword now is: agreement.

Ending Corruption First Goal

PY0310171092 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] Planning Minister Paulo Haddad has confirmed that the changes in the economy will be made without shocks, freezes, or confiscations. Speaking in Belo Horizonte a short time ago, Haddad said his portfolio's first objective is to put an end to corruption:

[Begin recording] First, we are very much concerned about our inheritance from the Collor government. It is necessary to Carefully review several projects and expenses that were authorized during the impeachment period. We also want to make thorough use of the union's General Auditing Department in order to submit all public expenses to permanent auditing, thus eliminating the centers of corruption that still exist in the administrative structure.

Third, we will patiently, without traumas or shocks for the population, enforce an economic policy that will not be a populist one but a policy that will yield results as the government gains credibility. [end recording]

New Minister Outlines New Economic Policy

PY0310215192 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Oct 92 Economy Section p 1

[News conference by Planning Minister Paulo Roberto Haddad—date and place not given]

[Unidentified reporter] Why will the Planning Ministry be recreated?

[Haddad] During the last few years, planning activities in Brazil have been downgraded to a secondary level. All the government efforts and resources were centered on solving great short term problems, while middle- and long-term problems were put aside.

[Reporter] Up to what point has the absence of planning by the last administrations harmed the country?

[Haddad] Twelve years ago, when planning activities began to be abandoned, people spoke about the existence of relative poverty in the country. After all these years, we are now talking about the existence of absolute poverty, that is, misery. What is clear is that the problems of misery, regional imbalances, and administrative centralization cannot be solved through a stabilization program.

[Reporter] In the past, the issue was that the Finance and Planning Ministries collided. Will this happen again?

[Haddad] No, because their duties will be clearly defined. The Finance Ministry will establish limits to federal expenses during the fiscal year. The Planning Ministry will allocate the resources.

[Reporter] How will this administrative structure be organized?

[Haddad] The Planning Ministry will prepare the multiyear and annual national budgets. It will also control the Applied Economic-Social Research Institute (Ipea), the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The Planning Ministry will be responsible for preparing a national development strategy and the coordination of government actions and expenses. We need to coordinate the government actions to combat misery, correct regional imbalances, and face ecological problems. In this way we will avoid duplicating efforts and expenses.

[Reporter] Will the new administration recreate the Industry and Commerce Ministry?

[Haddad] No. Only the Economy and Finance Ministries will be created. Only the planning field will give origin to a new ministry, directly linked with the Presidency of the Republic.

[Reporter] Does the document you gave to President Itamar Franco define the fiscal and monetary policies?

[Haddad] Yes, it does. However, I do not want to speak about the document, because President Itamar is making some finishing touches to it. The document will be released to the public on 2 October. It is a program for the first 90 days of government, and has already been discussed with the political leaderships that support the president. The document defines the basic guidelines of the fiscal reform and the privatization policy, the economic opening policy, the deregulation of the productive activities, and our relationship with the IMF.

[Reporter] Could you at least tell us if the document changes the current economic policy?

[Haddad] It does, mainly because we will further prioritize the solutions to social problems to combat misery.

[Reporter] Then can we expect an emergency program to fight misery and unemployment?

[Haddad] The elimination of misery requires middle- and long- term programs.

[Reporter] How will you obtain money to invest in social programs?

[Haddad] Without doubt, that is the central issue. But we must stress that a considerable part of the current lack of resources may be explained by the lack of coordination in public expenses. I will give you an example: A productive and vigorous Brazil is being born in the border regions, in the central-western region. But they have problems with transportation, research, technical assistance, and credits that need to be resolved.

[Reporter] What other aspect will be changed in the economic policy?

[Haddad] We understand that the government must encourage private activity through infrastructure investments. Another point I defend is fiscal incentives. They cannot be regarded merely from a financial point of view. They are an important lever for development and reducing regional imbalances. For example: The government has already spent $18 billion in fiscal incentives in the northern and northeastern regions. Private productive investments generated there, thanks to the fiscal incentives, now amount to $49 billion. This means that this money was not badly spent.

[Reporter] But, how will inflation be curbed?

[Haddad] Of course, inflation must be reduced. Inflation stands at 25 percent per month, and the government needs the support of society to stop this trend of increasing prices. However, the economy will not be dollarized, there will not be preestablished prices, there will be no price freeze, and financial assets will not be confiscated.

Details of New Ministerial Appointments Noted

PY0310023092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The following members of Itamar Franco's government have been confirmed so far: Deputy Gustavo Krause of Pernambuco State as economy, finance, and administration minister; Paulo Haddad of Minas Gerais State as planning minister; Senator Mauricio Correa of the Democratic Labor Party-Federal District as justice minister; Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Sao Paulo State as foreign minister; Murillo Hingel, a history professor in Juiz de Fora-Minas Gerais State, as education minister; Deputy Jamil Haddad as health minister; Deputy Jutahy Magalhaes Junior as social welfare minister; General Fernando Cardoso as chief of the military household; Henrique Hargreaves as chief of the civilian household; and (Mauro Durante) as secretary general of the Presidency.

Of the four military ministers, the only one who will stay in his post is General Luiz Antonio da Rocha Veneu, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff [EMFA]. This decision has been justified because EMFA is a strictly military post, and that the holder of this position must complete his term.

Antonio de Barros, a professor at the Rio de Janeiro Federal University, was appointed this afternoon as director of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development.

Admiral Ivan da Silveira Serpa has been appointed the new Navy minister.

Mines-Energy, Transport Posts Named

PY0310030992 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Deputy Paulino Cicero of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party [PSDB] will be the new mines and energy minister.

Cicero is a 55-year-old lawyer and federal deputy, who chairs the Mines and Energy Committee of the Latin American Parliament.

Cicero served as chairman of the Mines and Energy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in 1978. He was also president of the Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Company in 1988. He has been in politics since he was 28, when he was elected as mayor of Sao Domingos do Prata in Minas Gerais State.

Cicero was a former member of the Democratic Social Party [PDS], of the National Renewal Alliance [Arena], and of the Liberal Front Party [PFL].

Senator Alexandre Costa, a 70-year-old native of Maranhao State, will be the new transport minister. He was a member of Arena and of the PDS. He voted against the Direct Elections Now movement, and supported Paulo Maluf in the 1985 electoral college. He is currently a member of the PFL.

As a transport minister, Costa may support finishing the North-South Railroad, a longtime project supported by political leaders of Maranhao, Tocantins, and Goias. The railroad project had been suspended in light of a number of irregular biddings conducted under the Sarney government.

Deputy Jamil Haddad, a PSDB deputy for Rio de Janeiro State, is the health minister-designate. In addition to devoting his time to his professional activities as an orthopedic doctor, Haddad engages in politics. Haddad, who is 66 years old, began his congressional career 30 years ago, when he was elected as a state deputy in Rio de Janeiro for the old PSB [Brazilian Socialist Party]. He was appointed mayor of Rio de Janeiro in 1983.

Because he is a leftist politician, Haddad had his political rights canceled in 1969, and had to stay away from politics for 10 years.

New Navy Minister Named

PY0210154492 Sao Paulo Rede Bandeirantes Television in Portuguese 1520 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Relay by Chico Pinheiro from Planalto Palace Annex Building in Brasilia—live]

[Text] President Itamar Franco is currently in his office with a few ministers. Some ministers like Justice Minister Mauricio Correa already have left the building.

Former Navy Minister Admiral Mario Cesar Flores has just left the building, but he first told us that the new Navy minister is Squadron Admiral Ivan da Silveira Serpa, currently Navy chief of staff.

Brigadier Socrates Monteiro also has just left the building, telling us he is no longer the aeronautics minister and that the name of the new minister has not been released yet.

The name of the new Army minister also has not been reported.

We also have learned that President Itamar will create a Regional Integration and Environment Ministry, which will absorb duties from the Interior Ministry and the Environment Secretariat.

Further on Collor Suspension From Office

PY0310003692 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] President Fernando Collor de Mello has been officially suspended from office. Senator Dirceu Carneiro of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party-Santa Catarina State, in his capacity as first secretary of the Senate, today delivered to President Collor the notification on the process on malfeasance in office that was opened against him at the Federal Senate. The 180 day suspension will be computed from the moment President Collor received the notification from Carneiro.

Carneiro left his office at 0957. Accompanied by journalists, advisers, and by Senate Secretary General Guido Carvalho, Senator Carneiro walked nearly 500 meters from the Congress building to Planalto Palace. In addition to the notification of his suspension for 180 days, Senator Carneiro also handed Collor documents pertaining to the Congressional Investigating Committee [CPI] on charges against businessman Paulo Cesar Farias.

While at Planalto Palace, Senator Carneiro walked to an elevator set aside for officials only. After serving the notification on President Collor, Carneiro walked through the corridors leading from Planalto Palace to the annex building. Carneiro went to the office of Vice President Itamar Franco to notify him that he must now exercise the duties of president of the Republic.

The documents handed by Carneiro will serve as the basis for the defense the ousted president will have to submit to the Senate within 20 days from today. In fact, what was delivered today with the notification is a 900 page summary of what happened in Congress since the installation of the CPI that investigated the activities of businessman Farias. The entire package, nearly 6,000 pages, will be sent to Collor by tomorrow. The package includes the impeachment petition filed by Marcelo Lavenere, president of the Brazilian Attorneys Association; and by Barbosa Lima Sobrinho, president of the Brazilian Press Association. It also includes the opinion of Nelson Jobim of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party-Rio Grande do Sul State, in his capacity as coordinator of the Senate special committee; and the decision made by the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the impeachment process at the Senate.

Trends in Municipal Elections Reported

PY0510020592 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2345 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Excerpts] (Rafael Greca) is the new Curitiba mayor. (Greca), who spent all day celebrating his election, won in the first round of elections with the support of the very popular current Curitiba mayor, Jaime Lerner. [passage omitted]

Physically, (Greca) looks very much like Lerner. Jaime Lerner of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party] is mainly responsible for (Greca)'s victory.

In addition to Curitiba, the PDT is winning the municipal elections in three other capitals but is not doing so well in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre.

The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] is also an important political party that is not doing so well in the capitals, although it has received great support in Recife. The PMDB also is winning the elections in two other capitals and hopes to do well in the interior.

The PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] is another popular party in the capitals. So far its caNdidates are leading in elections in four municipal districts, including Salvador and Vitoria.

The big winner in these municipal elections, however, is the Workers Party, PT, which is leading elections in six capitals, including Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Goiania.

The PT, however, is not winning the elections in its hometown—the Sao Paulo industrial areas of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo, Sao Caetano, and Diadema. On the other hand, it is gaining the middle class' support. The campaign in favor of [suspended President Fernando Collor's] impeachment brought ethics into politics, substituting moderation and maturity for radicalism. Goiania as a good example. In this town many

UDR [Rural Democratic Union] members are voting for PT candidate (Darcia Corte).

PT Leads in Rio, Belo Horizonte

PY0510123692 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Oct 92

[Excerpts] Early figures available at the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] show that 71 million voters—of the 90 million registered voters—cast their votes during the 3 October municipal elections to choose 4,974 mayors and nearly 60,000 councilmen. Some 1.6 million candidates are seeking these posts. The abstention rate is expected to be over 20 percent.

TSE President Carlos Veloso stated that the municipal elections were held in an atmosphere of normality nationwide. No appeal has been lodged with the TSE because all problems resolved by regional electoral courts.

Deputy Benedita da Silva of the Workers Party [PT] is currently leading the race for mayor of Rio de Janeiro, while candidates Cesar Maia of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] and Cidinha Campos of the Democratic Labor Party are closely contesting the right to a run-off election [on 15 November].

Paulo Maluf of the Democratic Social Party [PDS] is thus far the most voted candidate for mayor of Sao Paulo, followed by PT candidate Eduardo Suplicy. They will both go to a run-off election.

The most voted candidates for mayor of Belo Horizonte are Patrus Ananias of the PT and Mauricio Campos of the Liberal Party. [passage omitted]

Sergio Jose Grando, the candidate for the Popular Front, is the new mayor of Florianopolis, the capital of Santa Catarina State.

(Paulo Rastun) of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party is the new mayor of Vitoria, the capital of Espirito Santo State. [passage omitted]

Jarbas Vasconcelos of the PMDB is the mayor-elect of Recife because he will not have to go to a run-off election. Vasconcelos vowed to support President Itamar Franco. [passage omitted]

Deputies' Impeachment Votes Listed

PY0210142692 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 92 p 12

[Article lists names of deputies who voted on the request for the impeachment of President Fernando Collor in the Chamber of Deputies on 29 September in Brasilia]

[Text] Deputies who voted yes were:

Roberto Campos (Social Democratic Party, PDS-Rio de Janeiro, RJ); Prisco Viana (PDS-Bahia, BA); Adao Pretto (Workers' Party, PT-Rio Grande do Sul, RS); Adelaide Neri (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, PMDB-Acre, AC); Adroaldo Streck (Brazilian Social Democracy Party, PSDB-Minas Gerais, MG); Adylson Motta (PDS-RS); Aecio Borba (PDS-Ceara, CE); Aecio Neves (PSDB-MG); Agostinho Valente (PT-MG); Alberto Goldman (PMDB-Sao Paulo, SP); Alceste Almeida (Brazilian Labor Party, PTB-Roraima, RR); Alcides Modesto (PT-BA); Aldir Cabral (PTB-RJ), he voted in the second roll call; Aldo Pinto (Democratic Workers' Party, PDT-RS); Aldo Rebelo (Communist Party of Brazil, PCdoB-SP); Aloisio Vasconcelos (PMDB-MG); Aloizio Mercadante (PT-SP); Aloizio Santos (PDT-Espirito Santo, ES); Aluizio Alves (PMDB-Rio Grande do Norte, RN); Alvaro Ribeiro (Brazilian Socialist Party, PSB-Pernambuco, PE); Alvaro Valle (Liberal Party, PL-RJ); Amaral Netto (PDS-RJ); Amaury Muller (PDT-RS); Andre Benassi (PSDB-SP); Angela Amin (PDS-Santa Catarina, SC); Annibal Teixeira (PTB-MG); Antonio Barbara (government bloc-Parana, PR), he voted in the second roll call; Antonio Britto (PMDB-RS); Antonio C.M. Thame (PSDB-SP); Antonio de Jesus (PMDB-Goias, GO); Antonio Faleiros (PSDB-GO); Antonio Marimoto (PTB-Rondonia, RD); Antonio Ueno (government bloc-PR); Aracely de Paula (government bloc-MG); Ariosto Holanda (PSB-CE); Armando Costa (PMDB-MG); Arnaldo Faria de Sa (government bloc-SP); Arno Magarinos (government bloc-RS) Arolde de Oliveira (government bloc-RJ); Aroldo Cedraz (government bloc-BA), he voted in the second roll call; Aroldo Goes (PDT-Amapa, AP); Artur da Tavola (PSDB-RJ); Ary Kara (PMDB-SP); Augustinho Freitas (PTB-Mato Grosso, MT); Augusto Carvalho (People's Socialist Party, PPS-Federal District, DF); Avelino Costa (PL-MG); Avenir Rosa (Christian Democratic Party, PDC-Roraima, RR); Benedita da Silva (PT-RJ); Benedito de Figueiredo (Sergipe, SE); Benedito Domingos (Workers Renewal Party, PTR-DF); Benito Gama (government bloc-BA); Beraldo Boaventura (PDT-BA); Beth Azize (PDT-Amazonia, AM); Beto Mansur (PDT-SP); B. Sa (PTR-Piaui, PI); Cardoso Alves (PTB-SP); Camilo Machado (government bloc-MG); Carlos Alberto Campista (PDT-RJ); Carlos Benevides (PMDB-CE); Carlos Camurca (PTR-RO), he voted in the second roll call; Carlos Kayath (PTB-Para, PA); Carlos Lupi (PDT-RJ); Carlos Roberto Massa (government bloc-PR); Carlos Santana (PT-RJ); Carlos Scarpelini (PMDB-PR); Carrion Junior (PDT-RS); Celio de Castro (PSB-MG); Celso Bernardi (PDS-RS); Cesar Bandeira (government bloc-Maranhao, MA); Cesar Maia (PMDB-RJ); Cesar Souza (government bloc-SC); Chico Vigilante (PT-DF); Cid Carvalho (PMDB-MA); Cidinha Campos (PDT-RJ); Ciro Nogueira (government bloc-PI); Cleonancio Fonseca (government bloc-SE); Cleto Falcao (government bloc-Alagoas, AL); Clovis Assis (PDT-BA); Costa Ferreira (government bloc-MA); Cunha Bueno (PDS-SP); Dejandir Dalpasquale (PMDB-SC); Delcino Tavares (PMDB-PR); Delfim Netto (PDS-SP); Dercio Knop (PDT-SC); Derval de Paiva (PMDB-Tcantins, TO); Diogo Nomura (PL-SP); Djenal Goncalves (PDS-SE); Domingos Juvenil (PMDB-Para, PA); Eden Pedroso (PDT-RS); Edesio Passos (PT-PR); Edevaldo Alves Da

Silva (PDS-SP); Edison Fidelis (PTB-RO); Edmar Moreira (government bloc-MG); Edmundo Galdino (PSDB-TO); Edson Silva (PDT-CE); Eduardo Mascarenhas (PDT-RJ); Eduardo Braga (PDC-AM); Eduardo Jorge (PT-SP); Eduardo Matias (PDC-MA); Eduardo Moreira (PMDB-SC); Eduardo Siqueira Campos (PDC-TO); Elias Murad (PSDB-MG); Eliel Rodrigues (PMDB-PA); Elio Dalla-Vecchia (PDT-PR); Eraldo Trindade (government bloc-AP); Ernani Viana (PSDB-CE); Ernesto Gradella (PT-SP); Ethevalda Grassi de Menezes (PMDB-ES); Euler Ribeiro (PMDB-AM); Eurides Brito (PTR-DF); Everaldo De Oliveira (government bloc-SE); Fabio Feldmann (PSDB-SP); Fabio Meirelles (PDS-SP); Fabio Raunheitti (PTB-RJ); Fatima Pelaes (government bloc-AP); Fausto Rocha (government bloc-SP); Felipe Mendes (PDS-PI); Felipe Neri (PMDB-MG); Fernando Bezerra Coelho (PMDB-PE); Fernando Carrion (PDS-RS); Fernando Diniz (PMDB-MG); Fernando Freire (government bloc-RN); Fernando Lopes (PDT-RJ); Fetter Junior (PDS-RS); Flavio Arns (PSDB-PR); Flavio Derzi (government bloc-Mato Grosso do Sul, MS); Flavio Palmier Da Veiga (government bloc-RJ); Flavio Rocha (government bloc-RN); Florestan Fernandes (PT-SP); Francisco Coelho (PDC-MA); Francisco Dornelles (government bloc-RJ);Francisco Rodrigues (PTB-RR); Francisco Silva (PDC-RJ); Freire Junior (government bloc-TO), he voted in the second roll call; Geddel Vieira Lima (PMDB-BA); Genebaldo Correa (PMDB-BA); Genesio Bernardino (PMDB-BA); Geraldo Alckmin Filho (PSDB-SP); Germano Rigotto (PMDB-RS); Gerson Peres (PDS-PA); Getulio Neiva (government bloc-MG); Gilvam Borges (government bloc-AP); Giovanni Queiroz (PDT-PA); Gonzaga Mota (PMDB-CE); Gustavo Krause (government bloc-PE); Hagahus Araujo (PMDB-TO); Haroldo Lima (PCdoB-BA); Haroldo Saboia (PDT-MA); Heitor Franco (PDS-SP); Helio Bicudo (PT-SP); Helio Rosas (PMDB-SP); Henrique Eduardo Alves (PMDB-RN); Herminio Calvinho (PMDB-PA); Hilario Coimbra (PTB-PA); Homero Oguido (PMDB-PR); Hugo Biehl (PDS-SC); Ibere Ferreira (government bloc-RN); Ibrahim Abi-Ackel (PDS-MG); Inocencio Oliveira (government bloc-PE); Irani Barbosa (PL-MG); Irma Passoni (PT-SP); Israel Pinheiro (Social Reform Party, PRS-MG); Ivandro Cunha Lima (PMDB-Paraiba, PB); Ivanio Guerra (government bloc-PR); Ivo Mainardi (PMDB-RS); Jabes Ribeiro (PSDB-BA); Jackson Pereira (PSDB-CE); Jair Bolsonaro (PDC-RJ); Jamil Haddad (PSB-RJ); Jandira Feghali (PCdoB-RJ); Jaques Wagner (PT-BA); Jarvis Gaidzinski (PL-SC); Jayme Santana (PSDB-MA); and Jeronimo Reis (government bloc-SE).

Also voting yes were: Jesus Tajra (government bloc-PI); Joao Natal (PMDB-GO); Joao Almeida (PMDB-BA); Joao Baptista Motta (PSDB-ES); Joao De Deus Antunes (PDS-RS); Joao Fagundes (PMDB-RR); Joao Faustino (PSDB-RN); Joao Henrique (PMDB-PI); Joao Maia (PTR-AC); Joao Mendes (PTB-RJ); Joao Paulo (PT-MG); Joao Rosa (PMDB-MG); Joao Tota (PDS-AC); Joaquim Sucena (PTB-MT); Jonas Pinheiro (government bloc-MT); Jones Santos Neves (PL-ES); Joni Varisco (PMDB-PR); Jorge Khoury (government bloc-BA); Jorge Tadeu Mudalen (PMDB-SP); Jorge Uequed (PSDB-RS); Jorio De Barros (PMDB-ES); Jose Aldo (PRS-MG); Jose Augusto Curvo (PL-MT); Jose Belato (PMDB-MG); Jose Carlos Aleluia (government bloc-BA); Jose Carlos Coutinho (PDT-RJ); Jose Carlos Saboia (PSB-MA); Jose Cicote (PT-SP); Jose Diogo (PDS-PA); Jose Dirceu (PT-SP); Jose Dutra (PMDB-AM); Jose Egydio (government bloc-RJ); Jose Elias Murad (PTB-MS); Jose Falcao (government bloc-BA); Jose Fortunati (PT-RS); Jose Genoino (PT-SP); Jose Geraldo (PL-MG); Jose Jorge (government bloc-PE); Jose Linhares (PSDB-CE); Jose Luiz Clerot (PMDB-PB); Jose Luiz Maia (PDS-PI); Jose Maranhao (PMDB-PB); Jose Maria Eymael (PDC-SP); Jose Mendonca Bezerra (government bloc-PE); Jose Mucio Monteiro (government bloc-PE); Jose Reinaldo (government bloc-MA); Jose Santana De Vasconcellos (government bloc-MG); Jose Serra (PSDB-SP); Jose Teles (PDS-SE); Jose Thomaz Nono (government bloc-AL); Jose Ulisses de Oliveira (PRS-MG); Jose Vicente Brizola (PDT-RJ); Julio Cabral (PTB-RR); Junot Abi-Ramia (PDT-RJ); Jurandyr Paixao (PMDB-SP); Jutahy Junior (PSDB-BA); Koyulha (PSDB-SP); Lael Varella (government bloc-MG); Laerte Bastos (PDT-RJ); Laire Rosado (PMDB-RN); Laprovita Vieira (PMDB-RJ); Lazaro Barbosa (PMDB-GO); Leomar Quintanilha (PDC-TO); Leopoldo Bessone (PMDB-MG); Leur Lomanto (government bloc-BA); Liberato Caboclo (PDT-SP); Lourival Freitas (PT-AP); Luci Choinacki (PT-SC); Lucia Braga (PDT-PB); Lucia Vania (PMDB-GO); Luciano Pizzatto (government bloc-PR); Luis Eduardo (government bloc-BA); Luis Roberto Ponte (PMDB-RS); Luiz Carlos Hauly (PMDB-PR); Luiz Carlos Santos (PMDB-SP); Luiz Dantas (government bloc-AL); Luiz Girao (PDT-CE); Luiz Gushiken (PT-SP); Luiz Henrique (PMDB-SC); Luiz Piauhylino (PSB-PE); Luiz Pontes (PSDB-CE); Luiz Salomao (PDT-RJ); Luiz Soyer (PMDB-GO); Luiz Tadeu Leite (PMDB-MG); Magalhaes Teixeira (PSDB-SP); Maluly Netto (government bloc-SP); Manoel Castro (government bloc-BA); Manoel Moreira (PMDB-SP); Marcelino Romano Machado (PDS-SP); Marcelo Barbieri (PMDB-SP); Marcelo Luz (PDS-RR); Marcia Cibils Viana (PDT-RJ); Marco Penaforte (PSDB-CE); Marcos Lima (PMDB-MG); Marcos Medrado (government bloc-BA); Maria Laura (PT-DF); Maria Luiza Fontenele (PSB-CE); Maria Valadao (PDS-GO); Marilu Guimaraes (PTB-MS); Marino Clinger (PDT-RJ); Mario Chermont (PTB-PA); Mario Martins (PMDB-PA); Mario de Oliveira (government bloc-MG), he voted in the second roll call; Matheus Iensen (PTB-PR); Mauri Sergio (PMDB-AC); Maurici Mariano (government bloc-SP); Mauro Borges (PDC-GO); Mauro Miranda (PMDB-GO); Mauro Sampaio (PSDB-CE); Mauricio Campos (PL-MG); Maviael Cavalcanti (government bloc-PE); Max Rosenmann (government bloc-PR); Mendes Botelho (PTB-SP); Mendes

Ribeiro (PMDB-RS); Mendonca Neto (PDT-AL); Messias Gois (government bloc-SE); Miguel Arraes (PSB-PE); Miro Teixeira (PDT-RJ); Moroni Torgan (PSDB-CE); Munhoz Da Rocha (PSDB-PR); Murilo Pinheiro (government bloc-AP); Murilo Rezende (PMDB-PI); Nan Souza (Social Workers Party, PST-MA); Neif Jabur (PMDB-MG); Nelson Bornier (PL-RJ); Nelson Jobim (PMDB-RS); Nelson Proenca (PMDB-RS); Nelson Trad (PTB-MS); Nestor Duarte (PMDB-BA); Neuto De Conto (PMDB-SC); Ney Lopes (government bloc-RN); Nicias Ribeiro (PMDB-PA); Nilmario Miranda (PT-MG); Nilson Gibson (PMDB-PE); Nilton Baiano (PMDB-ES); Nobel Moura (PTB-RO); Odacir Klein (PMDB-RS); Odelmo Leao (government bloc-MG); Olavo Calheiros (PMDB-AL); Onaireves Moura (PTB-PR); Orlando Bezerra (government bloc-CE); Osmanio Pereira (PSDB-MG); Osorio Adriano (government bloc-DF); Osorio Santa Cruz (PDC-GO); Osvaldo Bender (PDS-RS); Osvaldo Coelho (government bloc-PE); Osvaldo Reis (PDC-TO); Oswaldo Stecca (PSDB-SP); Otto Cunha (government bloc-PR); Paes Landim (government bloc-PI); Pascoal Novaes (PTR-RO); Pauderney Avelino (PDC-AM); Paulino Cicero De Vasconcelos (PSDB-MG); Paulo Bauer (PDS-SC); Paulo Bernardo (PT-PR); Paulo de Almeida (PTB-RJ); Paulo Delgado (PT-MG); Paulo Duarte (government bloc-SC); Paulo Hartung (PSDB-ES); Paulo Heslander (PTB-MG); Paulo Mandarino (PDC-GO); Paulo Marinho (government bloc-MA); Paulo Mourao (PDC-TO); Paulo Paim (PT-RS); Paulo Portugal (PDT-RJ); Paulo Ramos (PDT-RJ); Paulo Rocha (PT-PA); Paulo Romano (government bloc-MG); Paulo Silva (PSDB-PI); Paulo Titan (PMDB-PA); Pedro Abrao (PTR-GO); Pedro Correa (government bloc-PE); Pedro Irujo (government bloc-BA); Pedro Novais (PDC-MA); and Pedro Pavao (PDS-SP).

Also voting yes were: Pedro Tassin (PMDB-MG); Pedro Tonelli (PT-PR); Pedro Valadares (government bloc-SE); Pinga Fogo De Oliveira (government bloc-PR); Pinheiro Landim (PMDB-CE); Raquel Candido (PTB-RO); Raul Belem (government bloc-MG); Raul Pont (PT-RS); Regina Gordilho (PRP-RJ); Renato Johnsson (government bloc-PR); Renato Vianna (PMDB-SC); Renildo Calheiros (PC DO B-PE); Ricardo Moraes (PT-AM); Ricardo Murad (government bloc-MA); Ricardo Izar (PL-SP); Rita Camata (PMDB-ES); Roberto Balestra (PDC-GO); Roberto Franca (PSB-PE); Roberto Freire (PPS-PE); Roberto Magalhaes (government bloc-PE); Roberto Rollemberg (PMDB-SP); Roberto Torres (PTB-AL); Roberto Valadao (PMDB-ES); Robson Tuma (PL-SP); Rodrigues Palma (PTB-MT); Romel Anisio (government bloc-MG); Romero Filho (PMDB-PR); Rose De Freitas (PSDB-ES); Roseana Sarney (government bloc-MA); Rubem Medina (government bloc-RJ); Ruben Bento (government bloc-RR); Rubens Bueno (PSDB-PR); Ruberval Pilotto (PDS-SC); Said Ferreira (PMDB-PR); Salatiel Carvalho (government bloc-PE); Samir Tannus (PDC-MG); Sandra Cavalcanti (government bloc-RJ); Sandra Starling (PT-MG); Sarney Filho (government bloc-MA); Saulo Coelho (PSDB-MG); Sergio Arouca (PPS-RJ); Sergio Barcellos (government bloc-AP); Sergio Brito (PDC-BA), he voted in the second roll call; Sergio Gaudenzi (PDT-RJ); Sergio Guerra (PSB-PE); Sergio Machado (PSDB-CE); Sergio Naya (PMDB-MG); Sidney De Miguel (PDT-RJ); Sigmaringa Seixas (PSDB-DF); Simao Sessim (government bloc-RJ); Socorro Gomes (PCdoB-PA); Solon Borges Dos Reis (PTB-SP); Tadashi Kuriki (PTB-SP); Tarcisio Delgado (PMDB-MG); Telmo Kirst (PDS-RS); Teresa Juca (PDS-RR); Tidei de Lima (PMDB-SP); Tilden Santiago (PT-MG); Tuga Angerami (PSDB-SP); Ubiratan Aguiar (PMDB-CE); Uldurico Pinto (PSB-BA); Ulysses Guimaraes (PMDB-SP); Vadao Gomes (government bloc-SP); Valdemar Costa (PL-SP); Valdenor Guedes (PTB-AP); Valdir Ganzer (PT-PA); Valdomiro Lima (PDT-RS); Valter Pereira (PMDB-MS); Vasco Furlan (PDS-SC); Vicente Fialho (government bloc-CE); Victor Faccioni (PDS-RS); Virmondes Cruvinel (PMDB-GO); Vital Do Rego (PDT-PB); Vittorio Medioli (PSDB-MG); Vivaldo Barbosa (PDT-RJ); Vladimir Palmeira (PT-RJ); Wagner Do Nascimento (PTB-MG); Waldir Guerra (government bloc-MS); Waldir Pires (PDT-BA); Walter Nory (PMDB-SP); Wanda Reis (PMDB-RJ); Wellington Fagundes (PL-MT); Werner Wanderer (government bloc-PR); Wilmar Peres (government bloc-MT); Wilson Campos (PMDB-PE); Wilson Cunha (PTB-MG); Wilson Moreira (PSDB-PR); Wilson Muller (PDT-RS); Zaire Rezende (PMDB-MG); Zila Bezerra (PMDB-AC); Zuca Moreira (PMDB-PB); and Ibsen Pinheiro (PMDB-RS).

The deputies who voted against the impeachment were:

Abelardo Lupion (government bloc-PR), Alacid Nunes (government bloc-PA), Alberto Haddad (PTR-SP), Angelo Magalhes (government bloc-BA), Atila Lins (government bloc-AM), Basilio Villani (PDS-PR), Carlos Azambuja (PDS-RS), Carlos Virgilio (PDS-CE), Celia Mendes (PDS-AC), Elisio Curvo (government bloc-MS), Euclydes Mello (government bloc-SP), Etevaldo Nogueira (government bloc-CE), Ezio Ferreira (government bloc-AM), Felix Mendonca (PTB-BA), Gilson Machado (government bloc-PE), Humberto Souto (government bloc-MG), Ivan Burity (government bloc-PB), Joao Rodolfo (PDS-MA), Jose Burnett (government bloc-MA), Jose C. Vasconcellos (government bloc-PE), Jose Lourenco (PDS-BA), Luis Eduardo (government bloc-BA), Luiz Moreira (PTB-BA), Luiz Viana Neto (BA), Mauricio Calixto (government bloc-RO), Milton Barbosa (government bloc-BA), Nelson Marquezelli (PTB-SP), Nelson Morro (government bloc-SC), Osvaldo Melo (PDS-PA), Paulo Octavio (government bloc-DF), Ricardo Fiuza (government bloc-PE), Roberto Jefferson (PTB-RJ), Ronaldo Caiado (government-GO), Ronivon Santiago (government bloc-AC), Toni Gel (government bloc-PE), Tourinho Dantas (government bloc-BA), Vitorio Malta (PDS-AL), Ze Gomes da Rocha (government bloc-GO).

The absent deputies were: Adauto Pereira (government bloc-PB), Antonio dos Santos (government bloc-CE), Antonio Holanda (government bloc-AL), Augusto Farias (government bloc-AL), Daniel Silva (PDS-MA), Delio Braz (government bloc-GO), Edi Siliprandi (PDT-PR),

Efraim Morais (government bloc-PB), Evaldo Goncalves (government bloc-PB), Francisco Diogenes (PDS-AC), Francisco Evangelista (PDT-PB), George Takimoto (government bloc-MS), Jairo Azi (PDC-BA), Jairo Carneiro (government bloc-BA), Joao Alves (PDS-BA), Joao Carlos Bacelar (PA), Joao Teixeira (PL-MT), Jonival Lucas (PDC-BA), Mussa Demes (government bloc-PI), Reditario Cassol (PTR-RD), Ribeiro Tavares (PL-BA), Rivaldo Medeiros (government bloc-PB), and Sergio Cury (PDT-RJ).

The only deputy who abstained from voting was Gastone Righi (PTB-SP).

Police Charge Mrs. Collor With Embezzlement

PY0510140692 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Oct 92 p 15

[Text] Brasilia—Rosane Collor, the former first lady, was indirectly charged in an inquest concerning the irregular use of funds of the Brazilian Welfare Legion [LBA] through the Canapi Association for the Destitute (Alagoas State), which is linked to Mrs. Collor's relatives. Federal Police sources yesterday confirmed that Mrs. Collor was charged last week with embezzlement and with unlawful association to commit crimes. Police Officer Elio Nogueira Mota will reveal the charges on Monday, when the final report will be submitted to a federal court.

Mrs. Collor and 10 other people, including her secretary Maria Izabel Teixeira, have been charged in this case. Charges will also be filed against Carlos Mauricio and Marcio Rios, former LBA superintendents in Alagoas State who were appointed by Mrs. Collor; and against Ada Mello, a cousin of the now suspended president Fernando Collor and a former LBA operations manager.

The following individuals will also be charged: Maria Auxiliadora Brandao, who is Mrs. Collor's sister-in-law and a former chairperson of the above association; and Sandra Cavalcanti, a sister-in-law of Deputy Vitorio Malta (Mrs. Collor's cousin).

Colombia

Gaviria, Police Chief on Operation Green Ice

PA0210201792 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report by Miriam Ortiz]

[Text] Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, named by the authorities as the head of the Cali Cartel, denied on 1 October reports linking him to Operation Green Ice. In a public letter to some news media, he denied his offices were raided and his books, computers, or diskettes confiscated. He said the report originated at the DEA, which seeks to boost Operation Green Ice further.

President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo and Colonel Luis Enrique Montenegro, chief of the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations, assessed the results of the international narcotics operation.

[Begin recording] [Ortiz] In Madrid, Spain, police seized 9 kg of cocaine at the home of one of the 15 persons arrested in that country. Spanish authorities indicated the discovery was important not so much because of the amount of drugs seized but because it proved the large sums of money handled by the detainees came from the sale of cocaine. In Colombia, Operation Green Ice began in Cali and Medellin and continued in Santa Fe de Bogota. During the course of the operation, judicial and monetary authorities froze over 500 bank accounts, chiefly in Medellin.

[Montenegro] We have seized 450 million pesos worth of securities, $300,000 in cash, approximately 5 to 10 million in Colombian currency, and computers with information on bank accounts and commercial operations. We are in the process of canceling five accounts in the United States and three in Mexico.

[Ortiz] Did you find accounts belonging to Pablo Escobar?

[Montenegro] We assume the accounts are registered under the names of figureheads.

[Ortiz] President Cesar Gaviria commented for the first time on the achievements of this international narcotics operation.

[Cesar]) We hope that in the future we get this same kind of cooperation from other sectors in the war on drug trafficking. I am referring to the war on money laundering, the effort to control drug producing chemicals, and cooperation on legal matters.

[Ortiz] While the police continue conducting raids, arresting drug traffickers, and discovering money laundering centers, it was reported on 1 October that military authorities are investigating some officers who are allegedly linked to drug trafficking and money laundering, based on information obtained in this international operation. [end recording]

CNGSB Says Government Obstructing Peace Talks

PA0410162092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] The Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] on 3 October insisted on dialogue as the only means of achieving peace. In a document sent to a forum of left-wing movements in Santa Fe de Bogota, the CNGSB accuses the government of hindering the possibility of resuming the negotiations by ordering the capture of the CNGSB's top leaders.

President Announces New Broad Peace Council

PA0310021792 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] A few minutes ago in Monteria President Cesar Gaviria proposed the creation of a broad peace council, made up of associations, political parties, the private sector, and the government, to design a new strategy for peace in Colombia. The president confirmed that at the beginning of next week he will initiate contacts to organize a new peace plan to be implemented as soon as possible. Here is what President Gaviria said:

[Begin Gaviria recording] I plan to meet at the beginning of next week with the government and defense ministers as well as with their advisers to make a decision on the peace issue. [end recording]

In addition, President Gaviria announced that the Aburra hydroelectric project will not turn into another Gabio [hydroelectric project]. The president noted that the 340,000 kw to be generated by the project as of the year 2000 will be a benefit not only for the Colombian electric power sector, but also for the maintenance of public order with which this area has had difficulty. In line with what was established after organizing the corporation that will administer the Aburra hydroelectric project, the construction work will commence in May 1993.

More on Peace Plan; Adviser Needed

PA0310163592 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Report by Azucena Liebano]

[Text] In Cordoba Department, one of the main regions affected by guerrilla activities, on 2 October President Cesar Gaviria announced a new peace policy and said new measures will be adopted without haste.

[Begin Gaviria recording] We want to adopt measures that not only reflect the government's position, but the opinion of political and social organizations. We want to hear other ideas before taking steps that will merely replace someone who is very difficult to replace, like Presidential Peace Adviser Horacio Serpa. [end recording]

The Armed Forces firmly reiterated that they will continue to comply with their duties, as their mission in the tactical field will not be modified. Here is Army Commanding General Manuel Murillo:

[Begin Murillo recording] All possibilities for attaining peace and harmony among Colombians are welcome. [end recording]

The 24 Hours Newscast has learned that among those being considered for the peace adviser position are Ricardo Santamaria, national defense and security secretary; Deputy Government Minister Hector Riveros, who has actively participated in the dialogue with the guerrillas; and Cesar Garcia, who has just left his position as director of the National Rehabilitation Plan.

The president is looking for someone who is both an expert on the subject and a prestigious political figure. For now, the first thing he will do will be to meet with his government and defense ministers to decide what action should be taken.

Army Finds FARC Camp, Seizes War Materiel

PA0310022892 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The Army has dismantled a FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] camp in Gutierrez, Cundinamarca, east of Santa Fe de Bogota. During a joint operation, special forces and members of the artillery academy found and confiscated 525 kg of dynamite, more than 300 mortar rounds and rocket grenades, 10,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, 47 fuses, and 63 magazines for G-3 and Galil rifles.

In addition to war materiel, the Army found a huge camp camouflaged in the trees. Considering the camp's location and features, the Army believes it to be one of the main bases of FARC's Jaime Pardo Leal group, which operates between Cundinamarca and Meta Departments. Taking advantage of the trees, the guerrillas had set up sentry and forward obervation posts around the camp. The camp could accommodate 20 guerrillas and includes one hectare of planted poppy. The blow against the guerrillas occurs at a time when the government is assessing the peace process.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Why do you think they abandoned this camp?

[Colonel Carlos A. Velasquez, identified by caption] First, because we have been dealing this organization blow after blow and they are somewhat demoralized. Second, simply because they are cowards. Knowing the Army's fighting power is much greater than theirs, they only fight when the odds in their favor are very high.

[Reporter] Why is this camp regarded as the main base?

[Captain Juan Caralos Barrera, identified by caption] First, because of its geographical location. It is at the highest point in the area. As you can see, they brought water from the lowest area up to the camp's housing. The site served to train 36 group commanders and permitted the recovery of 15 bandits. [end recording]

The Army thinks this is the heaviest blow that has been inflicted on this front because the camp where terrorist operations were planned has been destroyed.

AD/M-19 Advocates Single Candidate for 1994

PA0410162292 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] AD/M-19 [19 April Movement Democratic Alliance] surprised everyone on 3 October when it proposed

that all of the political parties and movements in the country organize a national conference to choose a single presidential candidate for the 1994-98 term.

Reinforcing its opposition to the Gaviria government, AD/M-19 on 3 October established its preelectoral course. At a national plenum, Antonio Navarro Wolff examined and criticized the Gaviria Trujillo administration's peace process, social policy, and economic model.

Navarro Wolff strangely proposed to his followers the very thing he disputed for a long time: the reinstatement in Colombia of a National Front government.

[Begin Navarro recording] The winner of the election, regardless of who it is, must agree with the political goals of renewal, change, peace, and the struggle against influence peddling. [end recording]

Although he is still in the government, Navarro Wolff questioned President Gaviria, describing him as a unilateral leader because he wants to adjust economic and social policy to suit himself. Regarding the Pablo Escobar case he said:

[Begin Navarro recording] The power went off and so did Pablo. [end recording].

AD/M-19 has asked the government to increase social investment and fulfill the agreements signed last June.

AD/M-19 Meeting Ends

PA0510022692 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] There are not many changes as far as the 19 April Democratic Movement Alliance [AD/M-19] is concerned. They will remain in the government, however, they will criticize on the sidelines while Antonio Navarro Wolff continues as the overall leader.

AD/M-19 intends to launch strong criticisms against the government's social policies. Local and international mediation will be demanded in the peace talks, elections will be held to present a presidential and vice presidential ticket, and a national board of directors will be formed comprising 14 members. These are the conclusions of the AD/M-19 meeting that ended today.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is AD/M-19 withdrawing from the government?

[Navarro] No we are not, however, we strongly criticize the government with regard to noncompliance with the social justice policy. We see no budget anywhere for social projects.

[Unidentified individual] Up until now, the decisions that I know have been made are totally irrelevant, no positions were established and no consultations were made. The decisions made at this meeting carry no weight. This meeting has been small with regard to the participation as well as to the ideas and goals presented. [end recording]

Carlos Alonso Lucio did not attend the AD/M-19 meeting. Lucio has formed a new party called The Alternative [La Alternativa], with totally different people and with dissidents from AD/M-19.

Strike Paralyzes Barranquilla, Cartagena

PA0410222092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] Problems at the country's ports continue. The port of Barranquilla is paralyzed after workers declared a strike. They are holding rallies at the docks. In these rallies, the workers have rejected the employer's job termination policy implemented on 3 October and this morning burned the pension resolutions presented to them.

[Begin labor leader Jose Porras recording] We will continue this until Dr. Villandal takes back her irresponsible actions and recognizes our rights. [end recording]

The workers also have rejected the deployment of troops in the port and said they are willing to lay down their lives if necessary. While the 1,100 workers are on strike, three grain ships wait to be unloaded at the docks. The deployment of troops in the port of Barranquilla will be ordered this afternoon.

The situation in Cartagena is similar. The 800 operational and administrative workers have been on strike for 72 hours, dealing a severe blow on the regional economy. After three days of strikes, 4,000 tons of cargo remain unloaded from six ships riding at anchor and three ships at the piers.

The labor leaders blamed (Vivian Dall), general manager of Colpuertos [Colombian Ports Enterprises], because according to them, the general manager ordered 400 workers to be fired, thereby violating the workers' collective bargaining contract.

[Begin labor leader Javier Marrugo recording] The Colpuertos general manager is responsible for this situation. She made a unilateral and arbitrary decision to fire 286 workers at the port terminal. [end recording]

The workers said that tomorrow they will continue the protests because the unilateral firings ordered by the company through Decree No. 035 results in the deterioration of their working conditions. A formula presented by the strikers, however, is for a consensus between the company and the unions on the retirement plan. Only in this way will they halt the strike.

Amnesty Group Reports Mistreatment of Indians

PA0410203092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] The figures are terrifying. According to Amnesty International, Colombian Indians were better treated during the conquest than they are at present. Colombia is the country that treats surviving Indians the worst.

Guatemala, January 1992—authorities find 15 graves of Tuhiles Indians who had been assassinated by the Army after a peaceful protest. Peru, October 1991— the bodies of four Indian peasants, assassinated by security forces in the area of Puno, are discovered. Colombia, December 1991—16 Paeces Indians are assassinated by death squads in Caloto, Cauca department.

These are only some instances to illustrate that the Indian populations in Colombia, Peru, and Mexico are the most affected by human rights violations. An Amnesty International report on Latin American peoples indicates security agencies and guerrillas are the main instruments of torture and extermination. In Colombia, the Aruacas are one of the Indian tribes most affected by violence.

[Begin unidentified Aruaca Indian recording] I was dragged out with two guns pointing at my temples. I was taken to La Popa Battalion headquarters, blindfolded, and put into a well to force me to say what I had to say. I kept asking: What should I say? [end recording]

The document states plainly that the land and its possession is the common element in each of these deaths.

Ecuador

Pro-Shining Path Group Claims Recent Bombings

PA0210141992 Quito Solar Radio Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist pro-Shining Path group Libertad has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks with explosive devices that have taken place in the country over the past few months against the Foreign Ministry, offices of the Democratic Left Party, and most recently against Channel 10 Television Station on 30 September.

The perpetrators threw a bomb along with leaflets condemning the arrest of President Gonzalo [Abimael Guzman] and expressing their solidarity with Shining Path causes.

Ecuadoran Defense Minister Jose Gallardo Roman said in the studios of Radio Quito on the morning of 2 October that the Armed Forces are after those responsible for the bomb attacks and intend to totally eradicate subversive groups that fortunately do not have as large a presence here as in other countries. He asked the people to cooperate in preventing terrorism from taking over Ecuadoran territory.

Country Accepted as Candidate for GATT Membership

PA0210164592 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Ecuador was accepted as a candidate to join GATT by a unanimous resolution of the member countries. The Ecuadoran Foreign Relations Ministry reported that the 30 September resolution will allow the country to begin the necessary negotiations for becoming a member of that international organization.

Ecuador can no longer afford not to join this organization because developed and developing economies alike are involved in integration and complemental processes, the Foreign Ministry report states.

It is expected that Ecuador, through GATT, will continue to wage its war against protectionism, which has restricted free access for Ecuadoran products, especially bananas, to several markets. European and U.S. buyers imposed major restrictions on such products in past months.

Border Towns Protest Free Trade With Colombia

PA0210223892 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] The opening of the border on 1 October for trade between Ecuador and Colombia is generating expectations in the Ecuadoran business sector, which made the decision to face foreign competition. While the government and the large industries prepare to take advantage of the creation of a free trade zone with Colombia, the small merchants and the transportation workers on the border fearfully await the announced free trade agreement.

Mario Rivadeneira, Ecuadoran finance and public credit minister, said the opening of trade with Colombia is necessary to keep abreast of world integration trends. He has ordered the partial closing of customs posts near the border. Meanwhile, Ernesto Noboa, leader of the industrialists association, appeared to favor open trade with Colombia, despite contrary opinions. We must take the bull by the horns because there is no other way out, he said.

Meanwhile, former Integration Minister Juan Falconi warned the nation is not ready to compete. We are on the same level as far as production and trade is concerned, but we are not ready to face unfair competition. He said that Ecuador is going through an economic recession resulting from the increase in fuel prices as well as increases in communications and electricity rates. We have been unable to get Colombia to eliminate its incentives to its exports and put them on the same level as Ecuador, he noted.

The merchants along the border area fear that soon they will be flooded with Colombian merchandise and the transportation workers said that there is a significant imbalance in the competition with their colleagues from the northern nation.

According to the Andean Pact decision, as of today, when the free trade among Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia is enacted, all the lists of exceptions in the trade among the three nations will be eliminated. As a result of the opening of the borders, the traditional

border customs controls will disappear along the extensive Ecuadoran-Colombian border, and merchants of both nations can trade products without paying import tariffs.

The implementation of the free trade zone, which enters into force today as agreed by the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia, was seriously threatened by a transportation workers and small merchants strike at the border town of Turcan that has prevented the initiation of free trade between both nations. Amid high tensions and concerns, the small merchants in Turcan on 30 September halted all trade, banking, and all other activities in general to protest the free bilateral trade, which according to them will directly affect them. The medium and heavy transportation unions joined the protest and went so far as to close the road that joins Turcan with Ibarra.

Jorge Guerrero, leader of the strike, said they will prevent free trade on the border with Colombia because this would lead to the economic crash of the small Ecuadoran merchants in Turcan whose business thrives on the trade with the neighboring nation. The decision to halt all activities has been supported by diverse authorities of Carchi Province, including the Turcan mayor. In addition to the strike, there is a threat to dynamite the Rimichaca international bridge, which is essential to the land trade between Ecuador and Colombia.

The events forced the suspension of the scheduled official inauguration ceremony for the free trade agreement.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA0310005592 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Commenting on the free zone between Ecuador and Colombia, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Paredes said it is nothing more than the legalization of the ongoing trade between the two countries and will end current contraband activities.

[Begin recording] [Paredes] Ecuadoran products, especially agriculture produce, have been crossing the border continually. Merchandise crosses the border legally and also as contraband. We are only going to legalize those actions on 2 October. We can assure you that this will not bring about shortages in the Ecuadoran market.

[First unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] the prices will be much higher. All the products will be sent to Colombia....

[Paredes, interrupting] No, we are not sending all our products to Colombia. The information we have indicates that we trade approximately $30 million worth of goods with Colombia every year. The true amount, which both we and Colombia know, is that the amount traded surpasses $120 million a year. We should not deceive ourselves. What is very important is that the procedures be transparent. We must, naturally, also be aware that the free zone will be a good incentive to Ecuadoran agriculture produce. [end recording]

With regard to the possible meeting between the presidents of Ecuador and Colombia, Foreign Minister Paredes stated:

[Begin recording] [Paredes] As I said in the case of Peru, the presidents of Ecuador and Colombia will talk about all the topics they believe are necessary.

[Second unidentified reporter] It is not an informal [words indistinct]

[Paredes] It is not an official visit. It is not a formal meeting. It is a similar type of meeting as those that have to take place in the current world between the heads of state of modern countries. They have to meet as many times as necessary. In principle, the meeting will be held on the 7th [no month given]. There is still no decision on where the meeting will take place but it will be on the northern border. [end recording]

Carchi Residents Demand Halt

PA0310043692 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] The active sectors in Carchi Province have demanded that the Ecuadoran Government immediately postpone the initiation of free trade with Colombia. They have stated that the decision to have a free trade zone with Colombia was made without prior consultation and is unconstitutional and illegal.

The Carchi residents, moreover, demand that the central government declare a state of emergency in Carchi Province due to the serious poverty. The request is supported by all the people of Carchi and the entire province currently is on a strike which they have described combative, indefinite, and to the last consequence. The productive and commercial activities in the zone are starting to feel the effects of the strike.

Carchi's active sectors issued a 15-point document demanding that the government solve its problem. They stressed the following matters in the document:

—They demand that the Ecuadoran Government immediately declare a postponement of the government measure to initiate free trade between Ecuador and Colombia as it is unconstitutional and illegal.
—They demand that the government declare a state of emergency in Carchi Province due to the residents' critical poverty.
—The document demands economic and administrative autonomy for Carchi public organizations.
—They require the government to grant low-interest loans to Carchi small businessmen and to the handicraft sector.
—The Carchi residents want the Finance Ministry to give economic resources to the provincial council and to municipalities in several cantons.

—They want the government to send the 100 million sucres that had been allocated to the Northern Technical University extension programs in Carchi Province.

The document stated the need for mobile stores to sell food. The residents want the government to prevent Colombians from doing business with foreign exchange in Ecuador. They also demand that a special Superintendency of Banks office be established in Tulcan to control and supervise the foreign exchange transactions. They want the Ecuadoran authorities to stop large quantities of merchandise from entering the country for which the corresponding import taxes have not been paid. Finally, they demand that the government immediately pay them the 150 million sucres that the municipality invested to construct the civic center.

Peru

Foreign Ministry Communique on Guzman Trial

PA0310040292 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Communique Number 50-92 issued by the Foreign Relations Ministry Press Directorate in Lima on 2 October 1992]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry informs the public that the characteristics of isolation and secrecy surrounding the trial of terrorist leader Abimael Guzman are not a violation of international laws.

In fact, the second paragraph of Article 14 of the International Pact on Civilian and Political Rights states: The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for moral, public order, or national security reasons in a democratic society when strictly necessary, if—in the courts' opinion—due to the special circumstances of the case, publicity could undermine the interests of the law.

[Issued] Lima on 2 October 1992.
[Signed] Foreign Relations Ministry Press Directorate

Political Group To Nullify Votes 22 Nov

PA0310195392 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Excerpt] The more than 100 political parties that have requested applications at the National Election Board will have until 8 October to register and will be able to participate in the Democratic Constituent Congress elections.

So far, only three groups have registered: the Democratic Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Democratica], led by Jose Barba Caballero; the Independent Moralization Front, led by Fernando Olivera Vega; and the Renewal Movement, led by Rafael Rey Rey. The rest are still collecting the required 100,000 signatures and are drafting their candidate lists.

The National Union of the Revolutionary Left, an affiliate of the United Left Coalition, announced its decision to nullify its votes on 22 November. Members of this party have reportedly reached an agreement with their American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] counterparts, who have also considered this possibility. The same happened with members of the Popular Action Party, but former APRA Senator Jose Linares Gallo was the first to oppose the measure. He said if such statements are true, he will resign from his party. [passage omitted]

APRA May Cast Blank Ballots

PA0410223592 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] A document, issued by the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] 47th plenum, a copy of which was given exclusively to this station, hints that the party will cast blank ballots during the 22 November elections. The document, entitled A Re-Encounter With the People, describes the coming elections as an electoral farce. Point 8 reads:

Aware of our responsibility, we of APRA will vote honestly to reject the dictatorship and to protest the current situation.

[Begin recording] [Luis Alvarado Contreras] Aware of our responsibility for the country and after consulting our consciences, we have decided that the votes we will cast will show our rejection of the dictatorship and the de facto government that has brought hunger and misery to the country.

[Unidentified reporter] Specifically, will your people cast blank ballots?

[Alvarado] Votes are cast secretly. Consequently, each of the voters will cast his vote according to his conscience. [end recording]

Interior Minister Comments on 'White Terrorism'

PA0310184492 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Interior Minister General Juan Briones Davila asked the people to remain calm in spite of rumors circulating in public schools regarding the activities of white terrorism [indiscriminate scare tactics on civilians].

We must prepare parents and students, the interior minister said after a special ceremony held at his ministry to decorate the Counterterrorism National Directorate, Dincote.

Dincote Chief General Antonio Vidal Herrera received a decoration for the efforts by all Dincote members to capture the leaders of Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What advice would you give the people so that they do not give in to white terrorism?

[Briones] This is a very important issue and I ask for your help. We must deal with these activities with restraint and not exaggerate the facts.

When parents are informed that some children will be kidnapped from their schools, it is logical that they become desperate and magnify the facts.

As I said on 1 October, the Peruvian people are known for their courage and high morale. They have never fallen apart regarding any threat and have always overcome all obstacles.

I ask the citizenry not to believe those reports, not to become desperate, and to keep their families calm.

[Reporter] Will there be an education campaign at the schools?

[Briones] Of course. The teachers must provide that calm to the students and also provide them with the civic education every citizen needs. [end recording]

These statements were made by Interior Minister Juan Briones Davila, who also confirmed the arrests of a number of alleged subversives in the San Luis district.

Dincote Officials Capture MRTA Members

PY0310231992 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Sep 92 p A5

[Text] Dincote [Counterterrorism Division] agents have crippled a dissident MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement] sedition group—the self-styled "People's Guerrilla Forces (FGP)"—which was responsible for selected murders and kidnappings in Norte Chico, and which had plans to murder former MRTA leader Victor Polay Campos, alias "Commander Rolando," and his lieutenants.

The capture of four FGP leaders constitutes another serious blow to subversion at the national level. The subversives were presented to reporters during a news conference organized by Dincote to discuss the incident. In a departure from captured Shining Path leaders, these subversives did not wear numbered, striped clothing.

The police also seized FAL rifles, submachine guns, shotguns, carbines, electric fuses, 78 sticks of dynamite, plenty of ammunition, a large number of leaflets, and seditious bulletins.

The FGP subversives were identified as Julio Amador Martinez Romero, or "Comrade Alan"; Pepe Edgar Marino Melgarejo, or "Comrade Johnatan"; Javier Vicente Alarcon Aguirre, alias "Pana"; and Isidro Lucho Davila Torres, or "Comrade Guillermo," the FGP political-military chief.

This group operated in Huaral, Huacho, Huaura, and Supe. The group's main objective was to kidnap entrepreneurs in Norte Chico, such as Cesar Fakuda Fakuda, 39, a former vice president of the Union Huaral soccer club. Fakuda was forced to pay $120,000 for his release.

The kidnapping occurred in Huaral on 16 July 1991. Fukuda's chauffeur, Moises Liza Robles, was killed while trying to resist.

Entrepreneur Ruben Kom Irribarren and his driver Felix Edilberto Llampasi Quispe died in a similar incident on 20 December of the same year.

Other victims were a couple of soldiers who died during an ambush on a military patrol in Huaral on 23 April 1991. Six months later, a FGP commando shot and killed small-time drug trafficker Victor Zegarra Camarena, alias "Vikingo."

According to the testimonies of the arrested subversives, they had planned to kill Victor Polay Campos; Peter Cardenas Schulte, alias "the Sicilian" (the number-two man in the MRTA structure); Maria Lucero Cumpa Miranda, or "Comrade Lucy"; and former leftist Deputy Yehude Simon Munaro, who was linked to the old MRTA leaders.

The FGP militants accused them of planning and carrying out the murder of Orestes Francisco Davila Torres, alias "Commander German"—the main MRTA dissident leader and founder of the FGP—at the corner of Universitaria and Argentina Avenues on 22 August 1991.

The plan to kill the former MRTA leaders could not be fulfilled because a few months ago Dincote arrested them—except for Cumpa Miranda (who is thought to be in Belgium).

Report Views Internal Struggles in Shining Path

PY0210214192 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Sep 92 p 12

["Analysis" by the "Investigation Unit"]

[Text] The Shining Path held its first congress in 1988. The main item on the agenda was whether the PCP-SL [Peruvian Communist Party - Shining Path] had made enough substantial progress in the field and whether the organization should, therefore, "prepare to take insurrection into Lima."

The proposal was made by [Shining Path top leader] Abimael Guzman Reynoso, who maintained that "at a given moment in popular war, the main theater of war moves into the cities." Those who opposed Guzman said that this proposal disagrees with Maoism, which maintains that the decisive combats are waged in the field.

To support his proposal, Guzman said that "party work" has not progressed in Lima as it has in the field: "We have developed in the field, but in cities, where we must

begin the insurrection, little has been accomplished. We have a low percentage of workers."

He stated: "We must prepare the insurrection, in a simple phrase; the seizure of the cities. We plan and we prepare insurrection because it is necessary. Without it we could not win all over the country." He added: "This is part of the development of the masses. Our action in the cities is indispensable and should be increasingly promoted becuase the proletariat gathers in the cities. The immense neighborhoods and shantytowns are like iron belts that surround the enemy and will stop the reactionary forces."

He concluded by saying: "The matter is clear: The center (of the war) is in the field, but the center of insurrection must be shifted to the cities. To this end, the field must be brought to the cities, just as the first combatants and Communists were sent from the cities into the field."

Yet not all Central Committee members agreed with him.

A major sector, led by no less than Guzman's wife, Augusta La Torre Carrasco, a.k.a. [also known as] "Comrade Norah," and Osman Morote Barrionuevo, a.k.a. "Comrade Remigio," disagreed with Guzman.

They said that the field had not yet been sufficiently "combed" and that the party could not risk sending its best cadres on an adventure.

The Central Committee, where "President Gonzalo" supporters held the majority, however, rejected the thinking of this group, which was referred to as the "Small Black Group" [Grupillo Negro]. This group was submitted to "ideological stabbing."

The Central Committee also approved a proposal by Guzman to purge the party during what he called a "Campaign of Rectification" to purge those who disagreed with the "urbanization" of the PCP-SL.

The process of smashing and humiliating was so depressing to "Comrade Norah" that she committed suicide rather than give up.

It has been said that informers betrayed Osman Morote as a result of this controversy, thus eliminating a leader who might have headed the "Small Black Group."

None of this, however, ended the internal debate.

Some months later discrepancies were again harshly noted at the meetings of the Shining Path Expanded Central Committee, which some people have referred to as the Second Congress, where a document was submitted saying that "it is stupid to say that the theater of war should pass to the cities."

Guzman had not yet eliminated his internal enemies.

His answer was to harden the "Campaign of Rectification," whose slogan was "Smash and Obliterate Revisionism From the Party!"

In a first balance of this process, which was written personally by Abimael Guzman, he said: "A Small Black Group that adopted a position against the party has been detected and smashed, as it deserved. This group claimed that there was dogmatism in the military policy and had artfully opposed the party leadership."

In the same document, Guzman reported optimistically on the "Third Campaign," whose main objective was to begin a "strategic balance." This meant "transferring the people's struggle to the cities." Guzman convinced his acolytes that escalating the struggle in Lima represented the beginning of the second of the three stages that every insurrectional organization must achieve in order to seize power—that is, the "strategic balance." This stage apparently began with the so-called "Fifth Great Plan" that began in August 1989 and was completed in August 1992, a plan that involved three campaigns. The third campaign, the "final" one, was the most ferocious. Through human carnage, the Shining Path's presence in Lima was noticed.

Evaluating the "Fifth Great Plan," Guzman happily pointed out: "The transfer of the struggle from the field to the city is being developed, and we are considering the transfer of the axis to the city: That is what we are considering."

Black and White

"President Gonzalo" even believed he was about to give birth to a Shining Path nation. He said: "We have begun to (form) People's Struggle Committees [Comites de Lucha Popular]—that is, the first method of struggle in the city ...What prospects will follow? ...The People's Republic of Peru [Republica Popular del Peru]."

Nevertheless, in the document called "The Third Campaign: Let the Strategic Balance Further Shake the Country! Great Culmination of the Third Campaign to Be Promoted," Guzman admitted that he still had internal problems. He said: "Every organization produces waste. (Therefore, they must be) disposed of. There are useless methods that we must dispose of. (We must) develop more and create new methods that will allow us to struggle whatever the circumstances, whatever the difficulties."

Guzman was actually hiding the fact that with his strategy the PCP-SL's clandestine nature was increasingly risking "burning out its cadres" by excessively exposing them. Guzman's "successes" had a high cost. He said: "We are moving toward insurrection by implementing other types of action: disturbances, armed stoppages, mutinies. We must also implement demonstrations and other types of massive marches." Guzman wanted the militants to show their faces, to abandon secrecy.

He did not care about the cost. He said: "There will be many waves. Action will become tougher and thicker. It will escalate on both sides and a fluid struggle in the city will begin."

Concern and anxiety increased with every Shining Path attack. Many cadres were sacrificed, their replacement was increasingly slower, and the risk of infiltration increased.

Guzman complained: "Poor selection results from recruiting the children of the people slaughtered and those that are lumpen." In another document, exclusively addressed to Central Committee members, Guzman said: "If we want to strengthen the party, we need people to help strengthen it."

The stubbornness of "President Gonzalo" caused serious problems for the entire party apparatus.

Abandoning the field—the principal war theater under Maoist theory of people's struggles—in favor of actions in Lima caused ideological and military problems.

A conclusion of one of the latest plenary sessions of the Shining Path Central Committee is the following: "The principal forces in the field have been severely reduced, the local forces have been sidestepped, and the grassroots forces have been held back."

The same document states that "The Thoughts of Gonzalo" [Pensamiento Gonzalo—PG], that is, the Maoist ideology applied by Guzman to Peruvian reality, "is abstract to the masses, especially to the peasants.... There is no PG without Maoism. This must be fought; it must raise our concern."

Despite his efforts to conceal the disagreements, Guzman could not prevent the appearance of dissident positions that questioned his strategy: "We have fought the rightist ideals that are based on revisionism. We are fully aware that revisionism represents the main threat in the world, in the country, and in the party."

For Guzman, the issue was to be settled with a new purge. He said: "The party must develop itself. We must remove everything extraneous to the organization and conform to the BUP (Party Unity Bases) [Bases de Unidad Partidaria]: ideology, program, and line."

Ideology Questioned

While car bombs were shaking Lima, the Shining Path structure began to stumble: Gonzalo's supporters proposed "a process of catharsis, of the elimination of mistakes, of vaccinations against revisionism," anticipating the avalanche of criticism that they saw coming.

A raid of Guzman's house in the Monterrico District of Lima in February 1991 and the discovery of a video, in which "President Gonzalo" could be seen drunk and dancing with his exclusive entourage, prompted further criticism against him: The clandestine status, one of the Shining Path's main weapons, had been ridiculed.

The retinue of Gonzalo faithfuls, however, proposed a purge as broad as possible, convinced that their line was correct: "We must develop the Rectification Campaign because through it we can unite, single out, and manage ourselves in order to stave off the possibility of a revisionist line and, more importantly, take an ideological leap toward seizing power throughout the country."

A warning had already been issued on the appearance of dissident positions: "Scores of reports of antagonistic ideas, bordering on revisionism, were being expressed."

The purge had already begun in the Shining Path and was even shaking the organization's foundations: "Targets are being established and cases are being singled out in order to isolate recalcitrants. Thus far, no one has resisted self-criticism. The majority favors change and the disposal of ideological garbage."

Guzman's followers indicated: "Some mistakes have been overcome. Others, however, remain and must be fought."

The optimism of "President Gonzalo" ended on 16 September. His arrest confirmed the misgivings of the "Small Black Group": The PCP-SL was not prepared "to begin insurrection in the cities."

This problem had already been reflected by various facts: a lack of well-trained "cadres" or militants, excessive "militarism" or increased armed actions detrimental to proselytization activities, the actions of "mercenariness" or operations that did not follow the orders of armed columns, "wandering" or activities not contemplated by the party, and many other distortions that resulted from the inability to impose Shining Path ideology.

Will Guzman's acolytes be strong enough to counter their opponents who now have the opportunity to take over the leadership of the Shining Path apparatus?

Will the "Small Black Group" now lead the diminished party?

Having foreseen the serious blows against the party organization as a result of making Lima the main theater of the "people's war" could help Guzman's opponents.

Ashaninkas Arm, Organize To Repel Shining Path

PY0210230092

[Editorial Report] Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 23 September publishes on pages 14 and 15 a 2,000-word article by correspondent Leonidas Canchanya entitled "Ashaninkas Decapitate 10 Shining Path Members," on how the indigenous Ashaninkas living in Tambo region are confronting the Shining Path.

The article, which consists of an introduction followed by an interview with Ashaninka Chief Pedro Tomon Victoriano, notes that "1,400 Ashaninkas received weapons from the Defense Ministry after signing an armed cooperation treaty with the Army jungle battalions." Although the date when this treaty was signed is not specified in the article, it continues: "This historical document was signed in Tambo District by Rear

Admiral Gerardo Ruiz Vargas, Ucayali military chief, and Ashaninka Chief Pedro Tomon. The agreement establishes that 1,400 natives will receive weapons in a first stage, and that this figure will be tripled in the next six months."

According to Pedro Tomon the natives initially received "200 Winchester rifles," and the Ashaninka nation, numbering some 30,000 members, "can immediately mobilize 1,300 natives armed with Winchester guns and 1,700 men armed with bows and poisoned arrows to fight against the Shining Path. We also have 700 experts in traps and 300 experts in espionage and trailfinding in the whole of the Ucayali territory."

The Ashaninka jungle militias, who have suffered attacks and kidnappings by the Shining Path, "have managed to corner the Shining Path in the remote Cheni region, downstream on the Ene and Apurimac Rivers." The natives have fought bloody battles against the extremist group, one of which "was fatal": "The Ashaninkas dealt a definitive blow against the Shining Path columns in the region, once managing to capture 45 members of the Communist Party of Peru led by 'Comrade Gonzalo.'"

On that occasion, the article states, the natives "killed 10 terrorists and decapitated them." It adds: "The 10 terrorists were outsiders, that is, they came from the hills of Ayacucho and Huancavelica. We killed them according to our custom," Tomon said. "We then cut their heads off in the presence of the Ashaninkas," he added. "Of the 45 people arrested, 35 were natives and were freed," Pedro Tomon said, "after they swore they would respect our laws and customs."

On that occasion the natives "destroyed the Shining Path camp and seized 20 guns, 10 war grenades, three 'instalaza' home-made rockets, and a lot of medicines, dynamite, and subversive propaganda."

Pedro Tomon explained that "we are 4,000 warriors who have mastered the art of fighting in our territory. Our people are well prepared by Armed Forces professionals." Twenty professionals from the Army, Navy, and the Air Force are working full time to train the Ashaninka warriors, notes the article. Pedro Tomon explains that "they have the rank of captain and are commanding 700 of my best men." The article concludes that "to this we may add that 40 'native warriors' are in Lima receiving military training, and we expect to soon build an Ashaninka general quarters somewhere in the border region."

Shining Path Claims Parties in Bolivia, Ecuador

PA0410192492 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 4 Oct 92

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (AFP)—Shining Path has acknowledged that brother parties in Bolivia and Ecuador "have their own communist plans" to "demolish the state," according to an interview with Shining Path's main leader in Lima published on 4 October by the Peruvian magazine SI.

"Comrade Tomas," who heads the Shining Path Metropolitan Committee in Lima, granted an interview with Peruvian journalist Jose Arrieta, a member of SI's editorial staff, and "explained" the organization's situation following Shining Path Abimael Guzman's arrest by the police.

The Shining Path leader said "Bolivia and Peru are conflict-ridden zones and are part of the objectives for a revolution. Consequently, that must be considered as milestones. The Bolivian state, like any state, must be demolished."

Asked about a Shining Path expansion to Ecuador, he told the journalist: "(You) reflect a bourgeois concept; you see a territory rather than a class, which is incorrect."

Given the Shining Path leader's Marxist interpretations and the journalist's insistence that he clarify his concepts, "Tomas" told him: "Our people will help you distinguish each Maoist party's system in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador."

"(Bolivia and Ecuador) have a Communist Party and these parties' actions follow plans approved by comrades who are anywhere on the planet," he emphasized.

The Shining Path leader meant the International Revolutionary Movement [MRI] which, according to Peruvian authorities, has its headquarters in Paris and includes parties like Shining Path. According to "Tomas," the MRI is Maoist and it is in charge of a world revolution.

Referring to the 20 July terrorist attack which destroyed the Bolivian Embassy in Lima, he said: "A communist's duty anywhere in the world....is to become a party to serve the world revolution. This implies becoming a detachment and fighting the state which dominates and represses its people."

During the interview the Shining Path leader did not discuss the possibility of new attacks on the Bolivian Embassy, and he did not announce the ways in which Shining Path's brother parties will have to operate from now on in Bolivia and Ecuador.

The statements by "Comrade Tomas" particularly emphasized Bolivia and he was reticent about discussing Ecuador, where several dynamite attacks occurred last week.

Shining Path Supporters in Europe, U.S. Named

PY0210154892 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p A5

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori gave the national and international press a most significant and detailed report yesterday on the organizations and terrorists supporting

the Shining Path in Europe. The report mentions that the organizations and terrorists in charge of collecting funds and selling subversive literature, as well as winning new supporters, are the following:

1. Belgium:
a) Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Peru [Comite de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en el Peru].
b) Committee for the Support of the Peruvian People [Comite de Apoyo al Pueblo Peruano].
c) International People's Aid Association in Belgium [Socorro Popular Internacional en Belgica].

Terrorist criminals:
a) Luis Arce Borja (a journalist who organizes propaganda campaigns in Europe and currently is director of the newspaper DIARIO INTERNACIONAL).

2. Spain:
a) Union of the Marxist-Leninist Struggle [Union de Lucha Marxista-Leninista].
b) Committee for the Support of the Peruvian Revolution [Comite de Apoyo a la Revolucion Peruana].
c) Association of Spanish-Peruvian Friends [Asociacion de Amigos Hispanos Peruanos].
d) Solidarity Committee [Comite de Solidaridad].
e) Cultural Front [Frente Cultural].

Terrorist criminals:
a) Javier Mujica Contreras (chairman of the Association of Spanish-Peruvian Friends).
b) Jose Adolfo Mejia Giraldo (a member of the CHUSCHI BULLETIN staff).
c) Mila Zanabria Rivero (a promoter).
d) Yolanda Dominguez Rios (a promoter in Vigo city).
e) Jorge Mujica Contreras (a promoter and former policeman).
f) Carmen Prado (Mujica's sister-in-law).
g) Walter Malca Carbajal (a main leader).

3. France:
a) Mariategui Intellectual Artistic Front [Frente Artistico Cultural Mariategui].
b) French-Peruvian Committee Against Repression [Comite Franco Peruano Contra la Represion].
c) Sol Peru Committee.
d) Sol Peru 11 (founded by Maximiliano Duran).
e) Movement for Peru's Liberation [Movimiento por la Liberacion de Peru].
f) International Solidarity Committee With the Peruvian People's Struggle [Comite Internacional de Solidaridad con la Lucha del Pueblo Peruano].

Terrrorist criminals:
a) Alberto Diego Ruiz Eldredge Goicochea.
b) Maximiliano Duran Araujo (Jose Carlos Mariategui Cultural Club).
c) Ronald Bustamante (chairman of Sol Peru Committee).
d) Carlos Caceres Campos (secretary of Sol Peru Committee).
e) Alfredo Carrillo (treasurer of Sol Peru Committee).
f) Manuel Herrera (French-Peruvian Center).
g) Elvira Zanabria Rodero (a leading promoter).
h) Bertha Ore Meneses (a promoter).
i) Angelica Mendoza Almeida (Committee of Relatives of Missing People in Ayacucho [Comite de Familiares Desaparecidos en Ayacucho]).
j) Jose Rodriguez Najar.

4. Great Britain:
a) Peru's Support Group [Grupo de Apoyo al Peru] (headquarters in London).
b) Sol Peru Committee.
c) International Revolutionary Movement (MRI) [Movimiento Revolucionario Internacionalista] (headquarters in London).

Terrorist criminals:
a) Adolfo Hector Olaechea Cahuas (Sol Peru Committee in Great Britain).
b) Cesar Augusto Sotero Alejos (a promoter in London).
c) Carlos Calderon Toralba.
d) Oswaldo Edwin Buchuck Gil.
e) Judy Condor.
f) Nancy Rocio Buchuck Gil.

5. Sweden:
a) Ayacucho-Peru Study Club [Circulo de Estudios Ayacucho Peru].
b) 4 November Peruvian Group.
c) Ayacucho-SL [Shining Path] Literary Club [Circulo Literario Ayacucho de 'SL'].
d) Swedish People's Movement [Movimiento Popular de Suecia].
e) Ayacucho Group [Grupo Ayacucho] (headquartered in Malmo and Stockholm).
f) Latin American Cultural Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Cultural Latinoamericana].

Terrorist criminals:
a) Carlos Rolando La Torre Cordova (a promoter in Stockholm).
b) Dalia M. Carrasco Galdo (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
c) Guisela La Torre Carrasco (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
d) Juana La Torre Carrasco (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
e) Roman La Torre Carrasco (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
f) Humberto La Torre Carrasco (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
g) Pablo La Torre Carrasco (a Shining Path activist in Stockholm).
h) Octavio Paz (Ayacucho-Peru Study Club in Stockholm) [Circulo Estudios Ayacucho en Estocolmo].
i) Javier Esparza Marquez (Ayacucho-Peru Study Club).
j) Felix Ismael Cruz Ramirez.
k) Juan Boris La Torre Carrasco (living in Stockholm).
l) Carlos La Torre Cardenas (Abimael Guzman's father-in-law).
m) Raquel Martin de Mejia (Swedish People's Movement).

n) Javier Zequer.

6. Switzerland:
a) Peruvian People's Movement in Switzerland [Movimiento Popular Peru en Suiza] (headquarters in Geneva).
b) Internationalist Revolutionary Movement (headquarters in Geneva).
c) Cesar Vallejo Peruvian Students Association [Asociacion de Estudiantes Peruanos Cesar Vallejo] (headquarters in Geneva).

7. Germany
a) Peruvian Group in Germany [Grupo Peru en Alemania].
b) Jose Carlos Mariategui Work Club.
c) Amauta Study Club in Berlin [Circulo de Estudios Amauta en Berlin].

Terrorist criminals:
a) Walter Lingan (a Peruvian Group leader).
b) Edwin Quispe (a Peruvian Group leader).
c) Carlos Vega (a Peruvian Group leader).
d) Carmen Velarde (a Peruvian Group leader).
e) Anibal Sanchez (a Peruvian Group leader).
f) Fernando Sheen (a Peruvian Group leader).
g) Benigno Zavala (a Peruvian Group leader).
h) Julio Casanova Rodriguez.
i) Arturo Morote.

8. Denmark
a) Support Group of the Peruvian People's Struggle for Liberation [Grupo de Apoyo a la Liberacion del Pueblo Peruano].
b) Peruvian People's Movement [Movimiento Popular del Peru] (headquarters in Copenhagen).

9. United States
a) Support Committee for the Peruvian Revolution [Comite de Apoyo a la Revolucion en el Peru].
b) Jose Carlos Mariategui Cultural Center.
c) Jose Maria Arguedas Cultural Center.
d) Solidarity Group With Peru.
e) Latinoamerica in Solidarity with the Peruvian Revolution [preceding passage published in English].

Terrorist criminals:
a) Alberto Valdivia (a Support Committee for the Peruvian Revolution leader)
b) Samuel Guia (a Support Committee for the Peruvian Revolution leader)

Terrorist Leaders in France

With regard to Shining Path terrorists in Paris, France, the report delivered by President Fujimori says:

1. Based on information submitted by highly reliable sources, it may be stated that:
a) Maximiliano Duran Araujo, an engineer and a member of the Shining Path leadership, is in charge of coordinating Shining Path foreign relations in Europe, both with those political parties that support MRI and with the organizations the Shining Path itself has set up. He is reputed to be foreign minister of a possible Shining Path provisional government in exile. Duran Araujo, who is an nuclear engineer of high standing in France, apparently has eschewed involvement in politics in order to avoid a possible conflict with French authorities.

2. The organization set up by Duran Araujo is divided into four branches, and each of them has its own assignments and answers directly to Duran Araujo, thus having no contact whatsoever among each other. These branches are:
a) A body in charge of promoting political unrest and propaganda, and of collecting funds from intellectual and university circles. It is headed by a Peruvian whose surname is Nazarro Rua and who is a brother of Shining Path member Eucario Nazarro Rua, who died in the El Fronton incident. Nazarro Rua oversees the operation of the so-called "Jose Carlos Mariategui Study Clubs" found in several European countries, and he is Duran Araujo's secretary.
b) A body in charge of encouraging political unrest and propaganda in cultural and artistic circles, headed by Shining Path member Hildebrando Perez Huarancca, who also commands and controls folk music and theater groups that, under several names, disseminate Shining Path views.
c) A body in charge of establishing groups to support "Peru's revolution" and having contacts with human rights organizations. It is headed by Jean Marie Mondet Isnard—a French nun who gave up the cloth—who coordinates the operation of all the committees known as Sol Peru (solidarity with Peru) that operate in several European countries. Mondet Isnard's closest aide is Miriam Kereselidze, also known as Miriam Keirel, who used to live in Peru, where she was a member of a Trotskyite organization. Mondet Isnard is the editor of ANNALES FRANCO PERUVIENNES, a publication that disseminates Shining Path ideas.
d) A body in charge of coordinating and giving financial support to the MRI, headed by Alberto Diego Ruiz Eldredge Goicochea, son of the former Peruvian ambassador to Brazil during General Velasco's military regime, and a leading member of the Shining Path Metropolitan Committee in Peru before going into exile in France. Ruiz Eldredge Goicochea, a hardliner, is second in command after Duran Araujo. The latter is generally at loggerheads with Ruiz Eldredge on account of their different approaches. It must be pointed out that the branch headed by Ruiz Eldredge is the one with the greatest clout, not only for the propaganda support that the MRI and its 26 member parties provide to the Shining Path, but also because the Shining Path currently is leading the MRI.

Venezuela

Deputies Reject U.S. Ambassador's Remarks

PA0210175292 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1559 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Venezuelan deputies accused Michael Skol, U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, of overstepping his authority after he said that any

possible deviation from democracy in this country would be "unacceptable" to Washington.

A resolution issued by the Foreign Relations Commission, unanimously approved on 30 September and released by the media on 2 October, rejected and protested Skol's attitude, which was described as "unacceptable."

The resolution asked acting Foreign Minister David Lopez to tell the diplomat about the deputies' uneasiness. Foreign Minister Fernando Ochoa is currently visiting the United States.

Following a meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez on 28 September, the U.S. diplomat said the U.S. Government would find it "unacceptable" if any unconstitutional action were taken by an "ally" such as Venezuela, which is going through a serious domestic crisis.

Caracas newspapers published front-page articles on statements made in Washington by Ochoa, who said the political and military crisis uncovered by the unsuccessful coup attempt last February has not been resolved.

However, Ochoa also said he believes the promotion of political agreements among the country's political leadership will lead to a solution of those conflicts in 1993, which will lend strong support to Perez, who faced new demands to resign this week.

Internationalist Julio Portillo took Skol's words as a "warning" from the United States to organizers of a possible "palace coup," an option which, according to opposition leaders, has been studied by Perez and a group within the Armed Forces.

The government has denied such reports and has called on its critics to prove allegations of a possible palace coup similar to the one carried out by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori in April to resolve the growing internal crisis.

Writer Arturo Uslar, the independent voice most respected in the country, said Skol made "off the cuff statements," but he declined to analyze the matter after explaining his "closeness" to the northern nation.

The resolution issued by the Foreign Relations Commission, presided over by Christian Democrat Paciano Padron, stated: "We cannot and must not admit improper remarks that are intended as meddling in Venezuelan politics, not even when defending democracy."

Perez on Freedom of Speech, Economy

PA0310005692 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez on 1 October commented on the position of the IAPA [Inter-American Press Association] on Venezuela. In his usual Thursday radio address, he referred to freedom of speech in Venezuela, which he defended.

He said freedom of speech fully exists in the country but there are groups determined to discredit Venezuela abroad. He referred to the charges made at the IAPA meeting in Madrid. It was said there that there is no press freedom in Venezuela, citing as examples the law on the protection of the privacy of information which was approved by Congress last year and the modification of Article 66 of the Constitution which deals with freedom of speech. In both cases, the president said, the decision was made by congress and forms part of the legislature's power to issue laws, an area in which neither the president nor the government interfere.

The president said no arguments exist to affirm that there is no freedom of the press and speech in Venezuela because there is full institutional normalcy despite the country's economic difficulties. Regarding the latter topic, the president said he is optimistic about the results that will be obtained with the severe programs that have had to be implemented to save Venezuela from disaster. He reiterated that despite the harsh measures, unemployment has dropped and solutions are being found to end the artificial situation in which we are living.

President Perez also referred to the reports published with banner headlines about the existence of a confrontation between the government and the church. Regarding this topic, he expressed satisfaction that the letter sent by the interior affairs and justice ministers to Cardinal Lebrun and Bishops Conference President Ovidio Perez Morales reiterated the government's respect for and solidarity with the Catholic hierarchy.

All these exaggerations, the president added, harm Venezuela's image abroad because they hurt the flow of tourists to the country. They also affect foreign investments and this is worrisome for the country's future, he said.

In concluding, President Carlos Andres Perez asked Venezuelans to have confidence because despite the wave of rumors which only create unease, the government is implementing measures to solve the economic and social problems, especially crime because it will not permit it to take hold of the country.

FBL Claims Attacks, Advocates 'Insurrection'

PA0410212192 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 4 Oct 92

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Caracas, 4 Oct (AFP)—The mysterious Commander Zacarias, leader of the Bolivarian Liberation Forces (FBL) which two weeks ago attacked labor leader Antonio Rios, has announced that "it advocates a civilian-military insurrection" in Venezuela.

The Caracas morning paper EL NACIONAL on 4 October published an interview with Commander Zacarias "from somewhere in nowhere," "concealed by a hood, armed with a pistol (with a Venezuelan flag in the

background), and flanked by two other insurgents identified as Camila and Manuela. "We advocate a civilian-military insurrection. We are in favor of an urgent solution of the crisis as long as it comes from the people," Zacarias said.

Venezuela is experiencing a serious political and social crisis resulting from the failed 4 February military uprising, which was led by young Army colonels who are members of the clandestine 200 Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement (MBR-200). Zacarias said "we do not belong to MBR although we share their Bolivarian ideology and value the 4 February effort and their commanders' leadership in Venezuela."

The FBL leader claimed that his organization is responsible for the grenade attack on the home of former Social Democratic President Jaime Lusinchi (1984-1989), whose wife Blanca Ibanez, also accused of corruption, recently was granted asylum in Costa Rica. Lusinchi also will establish residence in Costa Rica because, he says: "I have no calling to be a corpse."

Zacarias said the attack on Rios—who also was brought to trial for corruption after being stripped of his immunity as a deputy and forced to resign from the presidency of the country's largest union, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers [CTV]—was an "act of dignity."

Zacarias, however, denied that his organization staged the attack on Jane Hope Phelps, vice president of DIARIO DE CARACAS and the leading shareholder of Radio Caracas Television (RCTV), Channel Two, who was shot in the face and seriously wounded by three unidentified individuals in front of her home. He said "we believe the work RCTV and its associate stations have done has earned the respect of those of us who believe in freedom of expression as the foundation of democracy," and he explained that RCTV's information and opinion policy "has become an uncomfortable element for the government.

Zacarias said the next targets may be former President Lusinchi, his wife Blanca Ibanez, Lusinchi's former Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto—a fugitive from the law charged with corruption—and Cecilia Matos, who is very close to President Carlos Andres Perez and has been accused of illegal enrichment.

"Nevertheless, we have made a pledge to the nation to suspend the exemplary punishments for a period of 30 days. During this period the regular courts must respond to these four cases, otherwise we will be forced to resort to the use of force once again," he warned.

Rios' attackers, a man and a woman captured shortly after the attack, confessed to being FBL members although, according to Interior Minister Luis Pinerua, they have refused to disclose Zacarias' identity. "We are the FBL and we have our own autonomous plan and organization. Our membership includes soldiers, students, people from the neighborhoods, professionals...," Zacarias told EL NACIONAL.

"Zacarias also denied any ties with the Radical Cause Party, the party of Andres Velasquez, the labor governor from southeastern Bolivar State who recently called for the prosecution of President Perez and Interior Minister Pinerua because, Zacarias said, his organization could "lose its prestige."

"We are very different from that party because our movement is not participating in this election farse. We are not seeking votes. We are only inspired by and concerned with our people's future. We agree with the Radical Cause Party, however, that an overall, direct and secret vote should be held to elect the CTV directorate," he said.

Zacarias harshly criticized Rios, asserting that "he symbolizes corruption, trickery, shamelessness, and the betrayal of the workers." Comparing Rios' situation to that of the workers, Zacarias described it as luxurious in comparison to the "starvation salaries" earned by the poorest workers in the country." Nevertheless, he sustained that the attack on Rios "did not constitute the implementation of a death penalty," but an examplary punishment to denounce impunity and deceit against our people."

Zacarias denied that the MBR's violence implies a "Colombianization" of Venezuela, pointing out that in Colombia there is "a divided society" with drug cartels and armed gangs, where violence and hatred "have scarred the people deeply," while in Venezuela "the division is among the people, who are increasingly poor and deceived, while the usurpers of democracy are increasingly wealthy and deaf to the people's demands."

Nevertheless Humberto Celli, president of the ruling Democratic Action Party (AD), has warned that "if other armed groups emerge within the current spectrum of violence to confront those who currently are attempting to destabilize the system, we will be in the presence of an undeclared civil war."

Commander Zacarias asserted that his movement is financed by "collaborators of the Venezuelan people," and it emphasizes the erradication of corruption in Venezuela. He added that "to attack the organization is to confront the system" and "to eradicate corruption implies confronting and defeating the system of influence peddling and complicity," in which he includes the political, business, union, and military hierarchies.

Officers Involved in Coup Attempt Reinstated

PA0210172992 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1411 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Caracas, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The newspaper EL UNIVERSAL reported on 2 October that after a lengthy evaluation process, the Venezuelan Defense Ministry reincorporated 139 officers who participated in February's unsuccessful military coup back into Army ranks.

"They are not thinking about a coup d'etat. They are more concerned about the country's future and the values of a state of law, which, by conviction and obligation, the Armed Forces defend," an unidentified military source told the newspaper.

The reincorporated personnel are part of a group of 282 officers who were indirectly involved in the frustrated rebellion. A military judge ordered 151 individuals released due to lack of evidence, while charges against 43 individuals were dismissed by President Carlos Andres Perez.

The remaining officers are awaiting trial for military rebellion, a crime for which they can be sentenced up to 30 years. Among them are the five lieutenant colonels who led the coup attempt that resulted in 17 deaths and approximately 50 wounded. [passage omitted]

Zulia Governor Urges Increased Border Security

PA0210202192 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Excerpts] Zulia Governor Oswaldo Alvarez Paz believes the national government should adopt strict security measures on the border with Colombia to contribute to the peace of mind of the residents and businesses of the southern area of Lake Maracaibo.

Zulia Governor Alvarez Paz insists that the existence of a third armed force on the border with Colombia is a situation that worries area residents. He said this area serves as a sanctuary for Colombian guerrillas to plan their criminal activities, including kidnappings and attacks on Venezuelan military posts. The guerrillas have not only brought terror but, because they are allied with drug traffickers, they are permitted to increase their drug operations. The state governor and representatives of the region's ranchers believe the Venezuelan and Colombian Governments should pay more attention to this because to date there has not been any real desire to face this situation affecting a large number of Venezuelans.

[Begin Alvarez recording] Kidnapped individuals who have been freed have provided us with very useful information that has led us to these conclusions. The authorities know that reactivated guerrillas are operating on the border with Colombia. They have forced the evacuation of entire towns and have obtained a strip of land that is completely uninhabited on the Colombian side. There are also organized crime groups operating in that area with great impunity. All these factors are merging. They are merging because these groups will serve any cause that hires them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The Zulia National Guard Command is intensifying patrols at various border posts to detect any subversive movement.

Government Deports Drug Trafficker to Italy

PA0410034292 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (AFP)—The official VENPRESS News Agency reported that the Venezuelan Government on 3 October ordered the immediate deportation to Italy of another mafioso involved in drug trafficking.

The decision to deport Maurizio Abbatino was made by Interior Minister Luis Pinerua, who during the first two weeks in September ordered the deportation to Italy of drug trafficking "capos" Gaspare, Paolo, and Pasquale Cuntreras, who transported drugs and laundered money worth $12 billion a year. At the same time they circulated $1 billion in funds through 60 businesses, according to Canadian police estimates disclosed in Caracas by Venezuelan Ambassador to Ottawa Vladimir Gessen. Gessen gave Minister Pinerua a list of names of 57 people allegedly involved in drug trafficking.

Abbatino is also charged with drug trafficking in Italy, for the illegal possession of firearms, and complicity. According to VENPRESS, a 24-year prison term awaits Abbatino in Italy.